

1990

AGRICULTURAL.

The Bell of Justice.

There was a king long years ago.
His name historic doth not know.
He lived beneath Italian skies,
A noble monarch, just and wise.
That he might serve his people well,
In a high tower he hung a bell.
He who was wronged had but to ring
The bell of justice for the king.
Was bound to make the humblest prayer
The subject of his royal care.
At first men rang it every day,
Rotted at last the rope away.
And, growing shorter by degrees,
Swayed lightly to each passing breeze.
For many a month it lay hung,
No longer needed. No one rung
For justice; men had learned to fear,
And dreaded now the bell to hear.
At length a wandering grape vine clung
Tight to the rope that lay hung,
And firmly held it, creating dread,
As if one hand another held.
A starving horse turned to die,
One summer day was passing by,
And browsing where the grape vine hung,
The bell of justice loudly rung.
Straightway a royal herald came
And saw the horse half starved and lame.
He told the king who rung the bell.
The monarch answered: "It is well,
The horse for justice has appeal;
For starving horses I play fee!
Go seek his owner out for me:
And tell him this is our decree:
Long as he lives this horse must fare
On oats and grass of his. Beware!
If he again for justice call,
My wrath shall on his owner fall."
Would God to-day there were a bell
That brutes could ring and thereby tell
The story of their cruel wrong,
And win the justice that belongs
To every creature, great and small;
For God's Maker loveth all.
—Robert L. Bangs, in the Independent.

Carelessness About Utensils.

One of the most dangerous germs that can infect milk is that found in old rotten milk in the seams, joints and corners of pails, and in and under the many patches of thickened old milk films. Old butter bowls and old wooden churns are as a rule cooked and filled with water for ten or thirty years have been found to be the propagation of these bacteria. The only plan to pursue is to have a little patching and mending done as possible in dairy utensils. Discard at once all suspicious machinery and get new. Thousands of tons of butter that now find final sale at the soap-makers were well made, but the utensils were old and germ-laden with more or less of these enemies of good hygiene, and as soon as the butter was made they commenced their destructive fermenting and corroding, and when the butter reached the market it was worthless for food. Had this butter been made in new and well cared for apparatus it would have reached market a pride to the maker.

Eggs in Cold Weather.

The art of feeding may well be applied to poultry in winter, if eggs are expected. True, feeding is an ordinary matter, but how many consider what they are trying to accomplish when feeding. There should always be some object in view, and the feeding, if properly done, should conform to the realization of that which is sought. We said the "art" for feeding is quite an art, and has science to keep it company. What do we feed to secure 1 Eggs—and in doing so we must look into the egg. We see it well filled with rich, nutritious substance and of variety. Then we must adapt the food to the egg. If the hen is kept warm and comfortable, the food required to provide her with animal heat will be correspondingly lessened. Knowing that the food should not contain an excess of carbonaceous, or heat-producing elements, we look to those substances that furnish the albumen. All food contains these, but they vary in proportions.

When the farmer throws down corn and feeds his hens liberally he may secure but few eggs, as he is then feeding for the market, and not for eggs. A fat hen will not lay, and is as unprofitable as a fat sow for breeding. What they mostly need is nitrogenous matter, for they can, if fed any grain at all, easily provide the yolk, lime, phosphate, etc., but the large amount of albumen in the egg calls for more nitrogenous food than usually allowed. Some, improperly, ascribe the failure to secure eggs to a lack of green food. While some kind of bulky food (such as clover hay, chopped fine, and soaked, as well as cooked potatoes and turnips) is excellent yet the great desideratum is animal food, and if less grain be fed, and more meat, either raw or cooked, there will be more eggs. Milk and curds are also suitable, but meat is better than anything else. As a pound of meat daily will do much more for a dozen hens, and almost any kind of meat will do, the expense is a small matter, compared to the high prices obtained for eggs in winter. It is not necessary to feed grain more than once a day. A morning meal of soaked, chopped hay, with some kind of animal food, and wheat at night, will give more eggs, if the hen house is kept warm, than any other method, and it will be cheaper than feeding three times a day on grain.

Fast Walking Horses For Farmers.

In purchasing or hiring a plow horse, stake off a mile of road. Mount the horse and see how many minutes it will take him to walk a mile. A horse that will walk three miles an hour is worth at least three times as much as a horse that walks but two miles. The three-mile horse not only does as much work in two days as the two-mile horse does in three, but he enables the man behind the plow to do fifty per cent. more work in a day than he can do behind the two-mile horse. And the man and horse consume with the slow team fifty per cent. more ration in doing the same work than the fast walker does. In twelve months, the man would do no more carting and plowing with a horse than he would do in eight months with the fast walker.

Suppose a farmer hire a man and a two-mile horse to do an amount of plowing and

cutting that takes three months to perform, and pays \$3 a month for a horse, \$3 for his feed, and \$18 for the man who boards him; he gets a month; three months, \$72. If he hires the same man at \$18 a month, and pays \$3 for horse's feed and \$4 for a fast walker, he will do in two months what the slow team would do in three. Two months: fast team and feed and plowman at \$25 a month, \$50. Directly by slow horse \$72; besides the work done by the slow horse is so small or scarcely done—the seed may be put in too late, the grain may get ahead of the plow; and the indirect loss by the slow team may be serious, besides the \$22 loss stated above.

Water for Cows in Winter.

An interesting series of experiments has been carried out at the agricultural experimental station attached to the University of Wisconsin, these relating to the comparative value of warm and cold water for milch cows in winter. In plan this experiment contemplated, as its chief object, ascertaining whether it is true, as many farmers believe, that warm water for milch cows produces a noticeable increase in the yield of milk over that of cold water, and, if so, whether the increase affected the volume of milk, or the weight of the solids contained, to an extent which would make it remunerative in general practice to warm the water for cows. On the night of January 21, 1889, six cows were placed in stanchions side by side, in groups of three each, and given a daily ration of 5 lb. of bran, 2 lb. of ground oats, 6 lb. of hay, and as much dry out masts; fodder as they would eat up clean, this being continued until March 25. In every case the treatment was the same, with the single exception that one lot had water at 32 deg. F., while for the other lot it was warmed to 70 deg. F. The time of the experiment was divided into three periods of sixteen days each, having intervals between them. At the close of the first and second periods the temperature of water was reversed for each of the groups, in order to eliminate so far as might be in individual differences of the two groups. The results, which have been voluminously worked out in a closely-printed pamphlet of thirty pages, are in favour of warming the water. The animals on cold water ate more and gave less milk—a result that any physiologist would expect. To put the matter shortly, it may be said that the whole question is one whether it pays. The cows—five out of six—preferred the warmed water to the cold, so we may take it that, on the ground of economy to the animal, it is best to take the chill off the water. Where labour is expensive and the difficulties of heating are great, it is not at all certain that the operation will be profitable—except at periods of very severe frost. Then the animals may be injured by taking ice water, and to avoid a loss it is best to warm the water given.

How to Keep Fowls.

Some evening, when you have nothing else to do, make a shallow box, say eighteen inches long, four inches wide, and four inches deep; divide this into three compartments; fill one with gravel, another with charcoal broken into pieces about the size of a kernel of corn, and the third with crushed oyster shells. Fasten this box up in your hen house, just high enough for the fowls to reach it easily, and see that it is never empty during cold weather. Old plaster or burnt bones will do instead of oyster shells, but I consider the oyster shells the best. Where fowls are kept in large numbers it is a great saving of time and labor to buy the shells already crushed. Another essential in the henhouse, in winter, is a dusting box. A shallow box four feet square, one foot in depth, and filled two-thirds full of dry road-dust, and wood or coalashes, with a sprinkling of sulphur, makes the best arrangement that I know of for a dust-bath. If you can place it in front of a window, where the sun will shine on it, the hens will like it all the better. This will be all that is necessary to keep your hens free from lice during cold weather, that is, if they went into winter quarters free from the pests.

If you keep but few hens you will find that the scraps from the table may make the best morning meal that you can give; the bits of meat, potatoes, crusts of bread, and all the odds and ends from the table are just what laying hens need, and it will pay better to turn the scraps into eggs than to feed them to the hogs. Eggs are worth something now, and twenty hens, if properly cared for, will shell out, at a moderate estimate, a dozen eggs every day. The "scraps," a half peck of oats or barley, and a peck of shelled corn will be sufficient food for these twenty fowls for a week; do your own figuring.

Get some china or porcelain nest eggs. Hens like to have an egg left in their nest.

Gather the eggs often during extremely cold weather; if they freeze and crack open, the hens are apt to pick at them and learn to eat their eggs. If you find an egg-eating hen among your flock, cut her head off; it is the only thing that will cure her.

Breed From the Best.

This should be your motto, brother farmer. Have it printed in large type, frame it and hang it up in your stable until it gets the sentiment so deeply impressed in your mind of breeding that it becomes a fixed principle in your life. Study the various breeds of all farm animals, compare carefully the points of excellence in competing breeds, examine as carefully for the defects. Don't be carried away by some strong point. Cultivate an ideal combining the properties of the modern standard, and when you make your selection of a breeding animal bring your test to bear closely in this selection and take the best. In breeding horse stock, defective horses are a curse. There are plenty of sound horses. Examine just as carefully for defects in the bull and bear. Unless you are exacting in your demands you will be imposed upon. If every farmer would demand sound breeding stock and openly condemn these prominent defects, the country would soon be rid of the greatest curse the improvement of stock has to contend with.

How to Build a Dairy Herd.

"How shall I proceed with a herd of native cattle to build a dairy herd?" asks a reader. The first requisite is a pure-bred sire of Friesian, Jersey, or Guernsey blood, strong in butter-producing line. The better breed the more the rapid dairy qualities will show themselves and the more marked the improvement. Get the best ad-

vice you can from an expert as to the selection. With the Friesian sire a large flow of milk will result. With this Jersey and Guernsey look for a small flow of milk. Veal the bull calves. Keep the better calves and when they reach the proper age breed them to their sire and fix the superior dairy qualities by a double cross of dairy blood. For use on the heifers resulting from this double cross, be sure to obtain a sire that will still further develop the special dairy qualities you have been aiming at, so that there will be no going backward. Stick to the dairy breed at first selected, and do not mix the blood of different breeds. A few years of careful work with a definite purpose will give you a herd equal to pure-breds for all practical dairy purposes.

To Propagate Roses.

Good cuttings say the London Garden, are placed in a bottle containing water, and this bottle is hung on the sunny side of a wall, and there left, additional water being supplied as it is evaporated. The water often becomes warm in the sunshine, and in a comparatively short time the cuttings form a callus, in less time, it is claimed, and more certainly than in soil. They are then planted in pots in the ordinary way. Some good hybrid perpetuals on their own roots have been raised in this way. The experiment is very easily tried.

Agricultural Notes.

Where the milking is done in a feeding stable the drops should be cleaned and thoroughly dusted with plaster before each milking. Its odor absorbing quality is of great use to the dairymen.

In feeding calves skim milk don't forget to make up for the butter taken out in the shape of cream, some supplementary feed should be given with the skim-milk. Linseed oil cake, cotton seed meal, bran, oats and peas are all good.

A cow should not be exposed to storms or inclement weather, or any conditions that will give her discomfort or pain. She must have no anxiety in regard to food or drink, which should be given at regular times and in quantity and kind to suit her appetite and needs.

If your pumpkins are not all gone here is a good way to feed them. Split them open with a shovel and remove the seeds, then run them through a root cutter. They are then in good shape for a cow to relish. Fed in the manger it pays by increasing the flow of milk and giving a deeper yellow tint to the cream.

This is the season for looking up seed supplies for next spring's planting and it is of the utmost importance to know that you get what you want. There is but one safeguard for the farmer, and that is to buy from firms of known reputation. We have enough of these right here at home in our own country and these are the men we should patronize.

A convenient arrangement for scalding hogs is a box with a sheet-iron bottom placed over a furnace; the top of the box should be on a level with the cleaning table, and the fire can be regulated to keep the water at the desired temperature. The box should be of sufficient length, depth and width to admit it to be turned from one water to the other without throwing out the water.

In 1889 there were 43 sales of Shorthorns in England, 2,323 head in all were sold for £79,571. In 1888, 1,294 head were sold for £44,013. The average in 1889 of £33,193 is the highest since 1885. The Duke of Devonshire's selections from his celebrated herd at Holker, had the best average, viz, £101,13. The highest price made in the year was £355,10, at the late Sir R. Loder's sale at Whitelebury.

If it costs no more to feed blooded fowls than to keep the latter, why imagine that the care bestowed upon the finer strains of poultry makes them much harder to breed and keep. And this extra never pays. You make a mistake if you think this way. Experience will teach you the wisdom of breeding choice blooded stock, and why it pays best. Farmers can do no better than read this matter thoroughly and be satisfied that this advice is worth heeding.

A mutual understanding between man and horse is necessary in order to insure the largest per cent. of profit to the stall-owner, says a leading writer. If friendly words and kindly acts are sent as messengers, the equine nature moves in quick response; if angry tone and brutal blow be offered, they are treasured up in sullen, vengeful mind, and at the moment least expected are tendered back in most disastrous manner. The prudent stallioner is friendly with his horse. His nature is made the subject of careful study; his peculiarities of temper are learned; his faults are skillfully corrected, and his vices, if any unfortunately there be, are mitigated.

An invention likely to interest all breeders and horsemen, has just been brought out by the Vienna Military Veterinary Institute. Prof. Polanski and Dr. Schindelsky have constructed an instrument admitting of the inspection by mirror of the horse's larynx. This apparatus is used with a tiny electric lamp, and examination is made, not as heretofore, through the animal's nostrils, but through its nostrils. Only three men have been required to hold the horse during the experiments which have been made at the Vienna Institute. The new method has the advantage of allowing the nostrils to be thoroughly examined at the same time as the larynx, which for certain diseases is all important.

The London (Eng.) Farmer and Stock Breeder remarks that ensilage proves to be good food for ewes in lamb. Last year on the home farm of the Earl of Bective, 100 ewes were fed from early in December till February 1 on a few swedes on pasture, a little hay, and one-half pound of oats daily. The swedes then failed and 145 ewes received till March 1st 10 ew. daily of chopped clover ensilage, with the same quantities of hay and oats. Then the lambs began to fall, and the ewes received the ensilage as before, mixed with four stone of bran, one pound of oats each day, daily, and hay, of which last however they took very little. They did exceedingly well on this mixture, on which both ewes and lambs continued to be fed till they all went to the butcher fat.

It is estimated that the diamonds shown at the Paris exposition were worth from \$30,000,000, and \$40,000,000. There were many apocryphal, such as a model of the Eiffel Tower, made entirely of diamonds, 31 feet high, which is to come America.

LEPROSY.

How it Spread in Europe During the Middle Ages.

We have no certain knowledge as to the manner in which leprosy was conveyed into Europe, says the "Fortnightly Review" but there is evidence to the effect that in the last century before Christ it had established itself in the Roman empire. Its subsequent spread throughout Europe can easily be accounted for; wherever the Roman eagle went the germs of the disease would necessarily accompany them. From this source Spain, France, and Germany sooner or later became infected, and although there are no records which enable us to trace the progress of the maldy in Europe during several hundreds of years afterward, the steps that were taken to check its spread in the seventh and following centuries sufficiently indicate the virulent character of the disease and the leper hospitals would appear to have been established in Norway somewhat later than in other European countries. History tells us that in the Frankish kingdom these institutions were founded in the eighth and ninth centuries, in Ireland about the year 869, in Spain, 1007 in England in the eleventh century, in Scotland and the Netherlands in the twelfth, and in Norway in the thirteenth century. During and after the crusades leprosy spread with extraordinary rapidity, and leper hospitals were rapidly multiplied all over Europe. It is estimated that in the twelfth century there were 2,000 such hospitals in France alone and 19,000 in the whole of Christendom. So terrible were the ravages of the disease that it seemed as though some altogether new plague had been sent to punish mankind. Indeed some historians have asserted that the leprosy of the middle ages was introduced for the first time from the east by those who were med from the crusades. As a matter of fact, however, leper hospitals existed in England some three centuries before the crusades reached their height. The soldiers of the crusades returned their spears westward. The soldiers of the crusades returned their spears westward. The soldiers of the crusades returned their spears westward.

How to Carry a Watch. A watch must be kept in a clean place. Dust and small particles of the pocket must gather continually in the pockets, and even the best fitting case cannot protect the movement from dirt finding its way to the jewels and pivots of the movement. Watch-pockets should be turned inside out and cleaned at regular intervals. A watch ought to be wound up regularly at about the same hour every day. The best time to do it is in the morning, for two reasons. First, because the hours of rising are more regular than the hours of sleeping and retiring; second, because the full power of the mainspring is more likely to reduce to minimum the irregularities caused by the movement of the owner during the day. When not carried in the pocket, a watch should always hang by its ring, in the same pocket that it is in work. As a rule, watches will run with a different rate when laid down. Only high-grade watches are adapted to position, and will show only a few seconds difference in twenty-four hours, while common watches may be out of time several minutes in one night. Never leave a hunting case watch open during a considerable length of time. A careful observer will find in the morning a layer of dust on the crystal of a watch that has been open during the night. The dust will find its way into the movement. The dust on the outside of the case will be unconsciously rubbed off by the dust inside when the watch is closed, by the dust inside of the case must remain there. The oil will change. It will become thickened by the dust that cannot be kept out of the best-closing case. The dust will work like emery, and grind the surfaces of the pivots of the train.

How Seals Keep House.

"Just as of old the seasons come and go," and just as of old, year after year, as regularly as the globe completes its annual circle, there occurs what is termed the "land-lifting" of the seals. What scenes of peace or war transpire among the seal family out in ocean depths we may not know, but we know what takes place after the heads of the various families arrive, which is in the "merry month of May." The seal army of occupation fairly ashore there came some more or less dramatic, and which indicate that there is a good deal of human nature in the seal, as there is in fact, to more or less extent, in every creature beneath the sun. About the middle of May, usually, the males, which are the first of the breeding seals to arrive, crawl from the water and establish the rookeries in readiness for the cows that begin to come somewhat later. It seems probable that the rookeries are occupied by the same bulls and cows from year to year, as they the rookery ground change but little, either in size or form; but it has been proven that the bachelors do not return to the same hauling grounds, or even to the same island, with regularity from year to year.

Western Farmers.

Evidence is accumulating of greatly diminished property, and, indeed, of serious trouble, amounting often to actual distress, among the farmers of the Western States. Low prices of produce—wheat especially—and heavy taxation are the chief causes of adversity. To these must be added the charges for mortgage indebtedness, which have been steadily increasing in recent years. A table has been prepared from the reports of the Secretary of State of Ohio which shows for each year since 1870 the number of new mortgages recorded, the amount secured, and similar particulars of the mortgages released. The table shows on balance a continuous though varying increase year by year of debt. Within the last eighteen years the mortgage indebtedness of Ohio has been augmented to the extent of \$29,566,990, after allowing for repayments and foreclosures. In view of the fall of prices of almost every kind of American produce, except cotton, it is not strange that farmers in the Western States are complaining of bad times.

Some Interesting Scraps.

The statistics of wild beasts in India for 1888 show that they do not grow any less deadly. Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy persons were killed in 1888, an increase of 900.

Many salmon of the rivers of Finland contain coppery beads of a peculiar form. It is now known that these beads are used in the north of Germany, and that salmon of the Finnish rivers must descend in winter to the Baltic coast of Germany.

A baron of beef for Queen Victoria's side-board on Christmas day, weighing 300 pounds, was roasted at Windsor castle and dispatched to Osborne on Christmas eve along with the bear's head (from one of her majesty's wild pigs) and woodcock pie, which are the customary luncheon dishes at the palace on Christmas day.

A snake kept by a Zairian naturalist was found of entering a small pond and lying in ambush for goldfish. It was in the pond, when, very curiously, the fish became stiff and apparently dead, though it was found to be unharmed, and it liberated readily swam away. The naturalist thinks the snake had a hypnotic influence on its victim.

A Scranton man who gives his attention to raising pigeons says that the only blight he has ever seen among pigeons is in a male now owned by him. During the breeding season the blighted maintained two separate wives and households, devoting just about as much attention to one as to the other. He helped raise the broods of each female, and his affection for each was equal. The double duty kept him very busy, but he seemed to take pride in having so much responsibility.

Up near Hartford, Conn., last week a young man who had set a trap for a skunk went out to examine it, and found a find in it. He heard a growl, and looking up in the branches of a tree, saw his trap hanging to the leg of a peculiarly shaped animal. A discharge of his gun brought down a Canadian lynx, which measured four feet from the tips of his fore feet to the tips of his hind feet when stretched out at full length. There have been a number of sheep killed in that vicinity recently, the marks of which could not be attributed to dogs. This lynx was probably guilty of it.

A citizen of Ellington, Ga., has a pet goose which keeps a better watch around his house at night than most dogs would. The citizen recently said to a visitor: "I've got the worst pet goose you ever saw, and if you come around without hallooing or striking a rock with your stick you'll think something's taking you off like a buzz saw; she's a bad one, and after we go to bed she makes a path around the house like a circus ring, and every forty feet she jumps out and 'knaps' quiet, 'knaps' quiet, and if you don't get up she'll be tearing off your pants and giving somebody a job of patching. She's the best watch dog I ever had, and we wouldn't feel safe if our pet goose should die."

Russian Military Discipline.

A German was boasting in the presence of some Russians about the obedience and discipline of the German army, citing numerous instances from the war between France and Germany. "Gentlemen," replied one of the Russians, "what you say about the discipline in the German army amounts to nothing at all when compared with what occurs continually in the Russian army. But I will merely recite one instance of what occurred at the beginning of the reign of the Czar Nicholas, when the discipline in the Russian army was comparatively lax. At that time, before the telegraph was discovered, the Russians used signal stations, which were a few miles apart. The soldier made a signal which was repeated by the soldier at the next station, and thus the news was conveyed thousands of miles. One day a soldier at a station near St. Petersburg did not see the signal in time, and dreading the punishment that awaited him for negligence deliberately hanged himself on the signal tower. The soldier at the next station mistook this for a signal, so he deliberately but promptly hanged himself also. In consequence of the discipline which prevails in the Russian army next day it was discovered that all the soldiers at the signal towers from St. Petersburg to Warsaw had hanged themselves on their signal towers. Of course a much stricter discipline prevails at present, and—

"That will do," replied the German; "I give it up." [Texas Sitings.]

Truffles in Epping Forest.

Every gourmand in London, writes a correspondent, has had his mouth set watering with desire by the appearance of a basket of truffle gathered in Epping Forest which have all the stiffness and rigidity of the pressure of the finger deemed by connoisseurs necessary to insure conviction of their having been dug from the ground only twelve hours before. "For a long time past the inhabitants of the little village that borders the forest have had their curiosity excited by the frequent visits of a party of Frenchmen, armed with rods and rakes, and some with quag-shaped baskets, and rakes, and what excited the most curiosity of all was the strange pack following them in the chase, consisting of three or four extraordinary-looking pigs—animals with long, peaked snouts, and mounted upon long, long legs, which trotted along, grubbing the earth and thither, and dopping their ears in disdain as they obeyed the call of their masters hurrying them on their road. The more generally took place before the eyes of the Frenchmen were truffle hunters, and the queer-looking pack following after the truffle hunters were French pigs from Perigord, whose name is never at fault when truffles lie hidden beneath the ground."

Pigeons With Whistles in Their Tails.

The Chinese have many ingenious methods to save their fowls from being caught by the hawk. The pigeons in North China have had to their tails whistles which make a whirling noise as they fly through the air, and which frighten the hawk away. For a long time at a loss to know what the sound was, I heard it many times a day in every city of North China, says a writer in the Agriculturalist. The goose-herd protects his charge in much the same way. He has a sort of bamboo whistle or tube fastened to the end of a rope-whip, which he swings from time to time around his head to scare away the hawk. Inasmuch as some of the goose-herds seem to have as many as a thousand birds and as the hawks are numerous and bold, it will be seen that this is not an unnecessary precaution.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The influenza epidemic is particularly severe in Quebec, a number of cases having resulted fatally.

Charles T. Dunbar and G. F. Rogers of St. Paul, Minn., have purchased property in Vancouver to the extent of \$200,000.

The river at Brockville is at length frozen across.

There were 31 failures in Canada last week and 305 in the United States.

It is expected that the Winnipeg City Council will submit shortly to the ratepayers a Local Option by-law.

Many specimens of the Evening Grosbeak, a bird rarely found in Western Ontario, have been shot recently in the vicinity of Kingston.

A woman living in Barrie township is credited with being 107 years of age, and she has a daughter aged 71 residing in Kingston.

While snow blockades have caused great delay to trains on United States lines out West, the C. P. R. trains have generally arrived and departed from Vancouver on time.

It is estimated that there are 1,700,000 bushels of wheat in the elevators at Port William and the country west; that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands is considerably in excess of that generally supposed, and that about a million bushels remain to be delivered.

Lady Stanley is seriously ill with influenza.

This season's lumber business on Lake Winnipeg is much better than was expected.

Result of New Brunswick elections on Monday, 23 Government, 16 Opposition, 3 Independent.

There were more deaths in Kingston last week than during any week for the past ten years.

James Stinson, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, died at Sunbury on Wednesday at the age of 101.

The Manitoba Government is going to establish Farmers' Institutes, and engage professors to encourage agriculture.

Three schools have been closed at Quebec on account of the influenza. There are five hundred cases in St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.

A sum will be put into the Dominion Estimates for the extension of the British Columbia Drydocks by 100 feet.

The County Councils throughout Ontario are very unanimously calling for the appointment of a railway commission.

Thomas Kane has been sentenced to be hanged at Toronto, on February 12, for the murder of his sister-in-law, Mary Kane.

Louis Dena, the mulatto who shot and killed Birle in Toronto some time ago, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

The influenza is among the Indians near West Selkirk, Manitoba, and although there are only 800 of them, the funerals are taking place at the rate of four or five a week.

It is announced that the Vatican has decided to divide the Diocese of Montreal into two, and to constitute a new diocese to be known as Joliette.

It is stated that the health of Premier Mercer is far from satisfactory, and that his physician insists upon his resting from official labor for some months.

Mr. Taylor has given notice in the Ottawa Parliament that he will introduce a bill to prevent the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada. The object is to strike at the United States for enforcing their act to keep Canadians from working across the border.

A scheme has been laid before the Kingston City Council for opening and extending over thirty streets at a cost of \$50,000.

Word has reached Lethbridge from London, Eng., that all the funds needed to build the extension of the Galt railway to the United States have been secured.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy gave notice of motion on Monday of a bill to amend the North West Territories Act by knocking out clause 110, which establishes the French language for official purposes.

A new bank is to be established in Toronto, to be known as the York County Bank, and is to have no branches outside the county of York. It will have a capital of \$500,000 and Mr. Geo. W. Yarker will probably be its manager.

Mr. C. A. Smith, a Galt Artist, now in France, has sold a painting, "The Patriots of 1837," to Ald. Prefontaine, M. P., and Mr. Doleat, of Montreal, for \$800.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Marine Association held in Toronto, it was decided to ask the Government to lower the canal tolls, to push the work of deepening the canal between Kingston and Montreal, and also to take steps to encourage ship-building in Canada.

Capt. Joseph Parsons, of Kingston, has made the latest round trip to Oswego on record. He crossed over to Oswego on Thursday last in the ship Ella Martin, barque-rigged, cleared on Friday, and arrived back at Kingston on Saturday.

The twelfth annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairywomen's Association was held at Stratford last week. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were nevertheless of great interest to those concerned.

Twenty-four hogs died at Port Stanley of a mysterious cause on Monday.

Mr. Wood, member for Brockville, has been appointed Deputy Speaker of the Commons.

Judge Johnson, of Montreal, has been sworn in as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

The Knights of Labour of Kingston have decided to memorialize Parliament praying for the more equitable taxation of ground rentals in cities and towns.

During the past year in Montreal there were 1,322 new buildings erected, valued at \$3,695,300, as compared with 933 and \$3,447,895 for the previous year.

Brockville Town Council appointed a committee on Monday night to urge on the County Council the importance of providing an industrial farm and poor-house.

A despatch from Alexandria Bay said a tug had passed up the Canadian channel on Tuesday. This is the latest for many years that the river has been open for navigation.

The Portborough Council has granted \$2,000 to the officers of the 57th Battalion towards the erection of a new armory, on condition that the County Council grants \$1,000.

Myer Sel White, M. P. P., of Windsor, Ont., as the inaugural banquet of the new council on Monday evening, said he was not afraid to stand by the platform the chief plank of which was political union. Commercial Union, he said, was impracticable.

UNITED STATES.

Solicitor-General Orlow W. Chapman died on Sunday at his residence in Washington, of pneumonia.

It is reported that six of the leading breweries of Cleveland have been purchased by an English syndicate for \$9,090,000.

Miss Bland, who has been making the circuit of the world for the "Cosmopolitan" magazine, left Queenstown for New York on Sunday.

Katze, one of the Cronis suspects, has been released on bail bonds furnished by a dime museum manager, and in return is to go on exhibition.

Chicago had 633 deaths during the week ending Saturday at noon—138 more than the previous week. There were six deaths on Saturday from influenza.

The fifth and last of the children of Wm. and Mary Boyle, of Fall River, Mass., died on Friday from pneumonia superinduced by the grippe. Four of the Boyle children were buried on Thursday.

The mortal remains of Walter Baine, son of U. S. Secretary of State J. C. Baine of Maine, and solicitor for the state department at Washington, were placed in their final resting place in Oakhill cemetery, at Washington, on Saturday. He died of influenza.

A mass meeting was held in New York on Thursday night in favour of ballot reform.

Archbishop Corrigan, who left for Rome last week, was tendered a reception by leading Catholics in New York before sailing.

Peter Henderson, head of a well-known seed house in New York, died last week of pneumonia resulting from the grippe.

Jay Westinghouse, president of the Westinghouse agricultural works and a brother of Westinghouse, the inventor, died at Schenectady, N. Y., last week, aged 53 years.

A. S. Soule, famous as the originator of hog biters, died at Rochester on the 17th inst., at the age of 65. The fatal disease was pneumonia, which had developed from influenza.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was installed and assistant pastor Bliss was ordained and installed on the 17th inst in Plymouth church, Brooklyn.

The grand jury has returned "not a true bill" in the case of General Mahone, charged with shooting Herbert Harrison on November 5th, at Petersburg, Va.

Influenza is a severe form prevails among the officers and crews of the American squadron of evolution, now in the Mediterranean. There are 180 cases of the disease on board the Chicago.

In the House of Representatives at Washington on the 17th inst., Mr. Mills introduced a bill to extend the trade and commerce of the United States and to provide for full reciprocity between the United States and Mexico.

New York city is about trying an experiment with Chinese as street laborers.

Owing to the dull times a number of collars worked by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company have shut down, throwing 20,000 hands out of employment.

Owing to the severe weather Wyoming cattle men are shipping their stock into Kansas. It is estimated that 50,000 head of cattle will be transferred.

A wild bear entered the house of a family of Oahe half breeds on Wild Horse creek, Chokroaw nation, a few days ago, and devoured a 6-year-old girl, who was alone in the place.

Sheriff Barton, of Denver, who was sworn in Tuesday, has created a sensation by ordering that hereafter all saloons must close on Sunday. Heretofore the law on this was practically a dead letter.

Mrs. William Miller, living near Hamburg, Iowa, has just given birth to two girls and a boy, their combined weight being 21 pounds. Less than two years ago Mrs. Miller produced twins. All are doing well.

Eight women raided the "blind pigs," otherwise illicit drinking places, of Mayville, South Dakota, on Tuesday and smashed the furniture and fixtures, because the husband of one of them had sold a mortgage to pay a whisky bill.

Marshall Field has donated a \$100,000 site in Chicago for the proposed new Baptist university. This gift more than completes the \$1,000,000 which Mr. Rockefeller made a condition when he donated \$800,000 to found the university.

Baron Joseph C. Von Schillha, the son of a member of the German Reichstag, is in jail in New York because he cannot pay a \$200 hotel bill.

The Primitive Baptists are creating an excitement bordering on frenzy among the ignorant classes of North Carolina by preaching that the end of the world will come this year.

The Washington senate yesterday discussed the Russian extradition treaty, but the clause providing that the murder of the czar or any member of the imperial family shall not be considered a political offence evoked such vigorous opposition that the measure was sent back.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Albert Victor has been received with great honor at Lucknow.

John Ruskin, the celebrated artist and author, is said to have become insane.

Lord Salisbury, who has been suffering from influenza, will go to the south of France to recuperate.

A gale prevailed in the English channel on Saturday. A number of vessels were wrecked.

Mr. Gladstone has written an article paying an eloquent tribute to the late Dr. Dollinger.

Mr. Gladstone will spend the month of February at Oxford, where he will remain in strict seclusion, devoting his time to writing in strict seclusion for English and American reviews.

Some comment has been made in England by a series of articles published by the Duke of Marlborough on absentee landlordism as it affects Ireland. His grace abuses the landlords for spending their rents abroad.

Chief Secretary Balfour ridiculed the idea of a dissolution of the British Parliament.

There is a strike of grain porters on the Liverpool docks, which is interfering greatly with traffic.

Mr. Talbot, Liberal member of the Imperial House of Commons for the middle division of Glamorganshire, is dead. Mr. Talbot was the oldest member of the House, having sat for the county uninterruptedly for 60 years.

The illness of the Marquis of Hartington, necessitating a trip to the Continent, which will extend beyond the time of the reassembling of Parliament, is awkward for the Unionists, who will need all their leaders to combat the contemplated assaults of the Opposition.

Rev. Dr. Talmage has cancelled all his engagements in London and English provincial towns in consequence of the influenza.

Editor Parke has been found guilty of libelling the Earl of Kintore, and has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The Princess of Wales has the influenza.

Edward Walsh, mayor of Wexford and proprietor of the newspaper, the "People" has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing a boycott notice.

English merchants doing business at Lisbon and Oporto have protested against the British ultimatum to Portugal.

Portugal, finding that no power is willing to arbitrate, has decided to submit to England's demands under protest.

Princess Maud of Wales has the influenza. Her condition is not serious.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has recovered £100,000 damages for libel from the Allahabad (India) "Post." The paper impeached his morality.

Mr. Alex. Craig Sellar, Liberal Unionist member for the Patriotic division of Lanarkshire, died last week.

The Queen is to visit Aix les Bains in April.

Riv. Mr. Spurgeon is crippled with sciatica, and is unable to leave Mentone.

Nathaniel Marcus Alder, D.D., Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew congregations of the British Empire, died on Thursday in London aged 80.

The funeral of Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala took place in London on Tuesday. The body was buried with great military pomp in St. Paul's.

IN GENERAL.

The Duke of Aosta, ex-king of Spain, died at Turin on Saturday of pneumonia.

The German Reichstag has agreed to subsidize the East African Steamship Co.

It is reported that a large quantity of gold is going from St. Petersburg to London.

The Paris Nineteenth Siècle states that the Emperor of Austria will soon abdicate his throne.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says that England is bound to submit the dispute with Portugal to arbitration.

The czar has appointed two temporary commissioners to adopt measures for rearming the troops. Gen. Van Novsky, minister of war, will preside over one of the commissions.

During the second week in January the death rate declined in Berlin, Konigsberg, Danzig and Frankfurt, while it increased in Munich, Cologne, Kiel and Stuttgart. It is now declining in most of the cities of Germany.

A new Russian loan of one hundred million dollars has been announced at Paris.

The German Czech conference in Vienna has succeeded in reconciling all differences between the two nationalities in Bohemia.

The queen of Portugal has visited the poor house at Lisbon and personally distributed alms. Immense crowds assembled on her route and cheered her with great enthusiasm.

A tanner at Havana has discovered an electrical process by which he is able to tan hides of the largest sizes in sixty hours.

Dom Pedro has arrived at Cannes. He appears terribly aged and enfeebled, both in body and mind. He intends to spend the whole winter at Cannes.

M. Sagasta has succeeded in forming a free trade ministry in Spain.

A member of the Peters expedition is convinced that Dr. Peters is dead.

It is rumored that the czar has become insane owing to the chronic state of fear and worry in which he lives.

Despatches published in a white book at Berlin say Enin Pasha left large stores of ivory in care of reliable chiefs.

The influenza is raging at Athens. The entire royal family is afflicted with it.

The Russian Government has decided to abolish the autonomy of Finland.

Enin Pasha is suffering from an abscess on the exterior of the skull, which has caused partial paralysis of the tongue.

Owing to the intense feeling in Lisbon, the British Legation has been placed under a strong guard.

The Duke of Palmella, "captain of the King of Portugal's Guard, has sent to the British Legation the Crimean medal received by him while serving in the British army.

The influenza is increasing in Southern Germany. Many deaths have occurred from the disease, and the schools have been closed in several places.

M. Ephraïm, a rich banker of Paris, has gained the \$125,000 prize in the Panama canal lottery.

The question of French rights in Newfoundland came up in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris on Monday and led to quite a breezy discussion. The government said that French rights were confirmed by England.

M. Joffrin, who was given Gen. Boulanger's seat in the French Chamber of Deputies, attempted to speak on Monday. M. Deraudé, Boulanger's lieutenant, protested and was forcibly removed. Other Boulangerists shared his fate, and finally the remainder left the chamber in a body.

Those who say that woman has no sense of humor have evidently failed to notice how a mousetrap tickles her.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AT TRINIDAD.

Great Fright of the Superstitious Negroes—Ceremonies on the Arrival of the Governor.

The morning of December 22 broke dark and cloudy. The rain fell gently on the tiled roofs of the houses, while that "grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt and ominous bird," the corbeau or black vulture, perched in groups on the tallest peaks and ridges, viewing with judicial gravity the unwelcome state of the weather. At thirty-three minutes past six a. m. the sun's disk was slightly visible. At five minutes after seven there were signs of the beginning of the eclipse, and at ten minutes after seven total darkness prevailed. The eclipse was of three minutes' duration. Stars were visible, and the poultry, which had hesitatingly ventured off their roosts half an hour or so before, speedily returned thereto, apparently under the impression that they were the victims of some deception.

THE SCARED NEGROES.

Lamps were lighted and many of the negroes made a bee line for the nearest place of worship, believing that the end of the world had come. I happened to be passing the Roman Catholic Cathedral at the time, and I do not remember having before, in the course of a pretty varied and lengthy experience, seen a more ludicrous sight than was presented to my view by the superstitious blacks who, on bended knees, were frantically crossing themselves and praying to their patron saints. The eclipse was successfully observed by the astronomers who came from England for the purpose.

Mr. Gladstone at Home.

Mr. Gladstone lives a very regular life at his home. He breakfasts lightly about 7 o'clock, and shortly before 8 walks to the church for prayers. To the intelligent observer the sight of the great statesman walking to church at this early hour in the morning cannot fail to be interesting. Clad in a long coat, tightly buttoned, with a long shawl wrapped closely around his neck, and wearing a soft felt hat, his appearance is decidedly picturesque. Upon his return to the castle from morning prayers, he retires to his study, where he reads and answers, with the aid of his secretary, his enormous mass of daily correspondence.

There is no regular hour for luncheon at the castle and it is taken of by those at home at various times. In the afternoon Mr. Gladstone takes a walk in the grounds, and if the weather is propitious usually engages in his favorite exercises of tree-chopping. He dines at 8 o'clock, afterwards reads or writes, and at 10 retires to bed. Though abstemious in his habits, he usually drinks bitter beer with his lunch and a glass or two of claret or port at dinner. Mr. Gladstone is not in any sense ascetic, is a generous liver and is a great believer in the virtues of a glass of good port wine. When engaged in speaking his fill is a compound of sherry and egg, which is prepared by Mrs. Gladstone as much anxiety and care as if it were the elixir of life. Mr. Gladstone never smoked. He acquired his habits at a period when tobacco smoking was generally regarded as somewhat vulgar among the better classes.

In Mr. Gladstone's study, besides his books, which are seen everywhere, there are three writing desks in the room, one chiefly reserved for political correspondence and another used by Mrs. Gladstone. The library at Hawarden Castle contains more than 20,000 volumes, which are freely loaned to almost any person in the neighborhood who wishes to read them. At one time this library was unlimited, but the privilege was so much abused by some persons that a few years ago a rule was laid down limiting the time for which a book might be kept to one month. With this exception, however, Mr. Gladstone's library is still the free loan library of the whole country side.

Cats that Catch fish.

Nicholas Long, the operator at the signal station at the crossing of the West Jersey and Atlantic City tracks, on the meadows, has a mother cat and three kittens which have been taught to catch their own fish. The old cat made her appearance at the tower some time ago, and "Nick" having no desire to drive her away was obliged to devise some plan to feed her. This was soon done. It occurred to him that cats were particularly fond of fish and he arranged a small net, which enabled him to procure large numbers of minnows from the neighboring salt ponds. Placing them in a bucket with sufficient water to keep them alive, he proceeded to feed them at his leisure. This he continued to do for some time, the old cat occasionally helping herself, when, to his surprise, one morning he discovered the entire family catching their fish from one of the ponds. This they have been doing ever since, and they seem to care as little for the water as a water spaniel. The cats are all very intelligent, but we do not wonder at this, as a fish diet is said to be best for the brain, and a well-fed, active brain conduces to intelligence.

The True Methodist.

The Nashville "Christian Advocate" (Meth.) says: "What is a Methodist? He is a penitent, believing, pardoned, regenerated, holy follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He is, at least, one pledged to content himself with the lower ideal of Christian experience. He is a man who lives according to rule—method. He is fully convinced that religion is the chief concern of mortals here below. He seeks first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. It is his meat and drink to do his Heavenly Father's will. He is meek, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. His constant aspiration is to reproduce the Christ-life among men; his daily prayer to love as much as Jesus; his aim to be filled with all the fulness of God. He accepts as final the declaration of the Scriptures that the friendship of the world is enmity with God. He does not have perpetually on his lips the inquiry, 'What harm is there in this, that, the other?' but, contrariwise, he asks, 'How can I glorify God in my body and my spirit, which are His?'"

An Austrian professor claims to have found the microbes of the grippe.

It is said that Portugal has addressed formal appeal to the great powers.

Four thousand merchants of Lisbon paraded the streets of Lisbon on Monday night shouting "War to England."

FAME, WEALTH, LIFE, DEATH.

What is fame?
Tis the sunbeam on the mountain
Spreading brightly ere it flies,
Tis the bubble on the fountain,
Rising lightly ere it dies;
Or, if here and there a hero
Be remembered through the years,
Yet to him the gain is sore;
Death hath stilled his hopes and fears.
Yet what dangers men will dare
If but only in the air
May be heard some eager mention of their name;
Though they hear it not themselves, 'tis much same.

What is wealth?
Tis a rainbow, still receding
As the passing foot perches;
Or a toy that youth, unheeding,
Seeks the roadless way to lose;
But the wise man keeps due measure,
Neither out of breath or base;
He but holds in trust his treasure
For the welfare of the race.
Yet what crimes some men will dare
But to gain their slender share
In some profit, though with loss of name or health,
In some plunder, spent on vice or by stealth.

What is life?
Tis the earthly hour of trial
For a life that's just begun;
When the price of self denial
May be quickly lost or won;
Tis the hour when love may burgeon
To an everlasting flower;
Or, when instant victims urge on
To daily immortal power.
Yet how lightly men ignore
All the future holds in store,
Spending brief but golden moments all in strife;
Or in suicidal madness grasp the knife.

What is death?
Past its dark, mysterious portal
Human eye may never roam;
Yet the hope still springs immortal
That it leads the wanderer home.
Oh, the bliss that lies before us
When the secret shall be known,
And the vast angelic chorus
Sounds the hymn before the throne!
What is fame, or wealth, or life?
Past are praises, fortune, strife;
All but love, that lives forever, cast beneath,
When the good and faithful servant takes the wreath.

The Knight.

"Which one of these two roadways, pretty maid, is mine?"
"Which? You go, sir knight! For that you do not say."
"Thy hand, brown leg is round, with turn of ankle fine:
The basket on thy head brings lovely arms to play;
Dark are thy lashes, drooping over eyes that shine,
I know not where I go, for I will go thy way."
"Then 'tis to St. Tre, the roadstead, that you go,
To whom my leg to round shall give you quite a glow.
My eyelashes, my lips with beauty to be won,
All that I have of love, of beauty, for his sake,
And all too little is to quench the fevered glow
That in his charmed heart my presence would awake."
"If unto love alone thy favor thou wouldst yield,
I love thee; but if more than this, to please me,
One needs must guide a flock each day to graze a field,
Accused then be false that from mine infancy
Set me apart for war and carnage, bound as I was
The sword, and gave no shepherd's pipe of peace, to me!"
"A warrior is a king amid all human kind!
The shepherd, trembling, crouches here with
And haughty is, in fact, the mistress of his mind;
His horse is cleft in fear, his vanguard in his hand,
How I would love thee to explain'st me such a word
With doubtful sword in hand that should maintain
my name!"
"Spring to the saddle then behind me. Safe with me
Thou shalt be brave and then who e'er thy foe
My part in all the spoil of captured towns shall be
Jewels and chains of gold to deck thy beauty's pride,
And when we pass the folk shall cry aloud to see
Behold the glorious bridegroom and the radiant bride!"
"What! Had man, for your sake you wish me to betray
The faith I vowed my forehead in the meadowland to
If I abandon him he will then win away
And—let me tell you, sir knight, he will not understand
And how can I, sir knight, mount to your saddle,
pray,
Unless you lend to me your stirrup and your hand?"
—From the French of Emile Augier

Fellow-Feeling Among Elephants.

"Memo" writes in the Times of India:—
In a previous article I referred to a statement in regard to lion carrying off a wounded companion. A similar trait of character is recorded in regard to elephants. A sportsman in Southern India, writing over thirty years ago, tells how he fired at a female elephant and knocked her down. Then, he says, the most curious scene was enacted that had ever fallen to his lot to behold. He thought the animal was dead, but the rest of the herd, it appeared, knew better, for seven or eight of them ran up, assisted her to rise, and supporting her on all sides with their heads, fairly carried her off, leaving a great broad track through the jungle. This admitted of the hunter following for some distance, but he could not get a shot, as they were all jammed together with their heads against the female's body. Eventually his attention was attracted by a stray elephant attempting to join the herd. He shot at this animal, and safely bagged it. But meanwhile, the others had got off with their grievously wounded companion.

Fires in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—Montreal has been visited by serious configurations recently. The other night the Geo. Bishop lithographic establishment on St. James street was almost completely destroyed by fire. The damage to stock and plant is estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000, while the loss on the building will be about \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by overheated water-pipes. Messrs Parker's foundry on Dalhousie street also laid a prey to the flames. Great quantities of valuable stock were destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at about \$25,000. The losses in both instances are partially met by insurance.

The Portuguese Cortes are dissolved, the new body to meet on April 19. It is thought this action has been taken to give the Government untrammelled power in making arrangements with England respecting the East African question.

Central Ontario Railway

Time Table.

Leave Trenton for Picton	7:25 a.m.	1:05 p.m.
Arrive at Picton	8:45 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Leave Picton for Trenton	9:45 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Arrive at Trenton	10:15 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Leave Trenton for Coe Hill	10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Leave Anson (M.R. Junction)	10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Arrive C.P.R. Junction	11:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Leave C.P.R. Junction	11:20 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive at Coe Hill	11:50 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Leave Coe Hill for Trenton	12:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Arrive C.P.R. Junction	12:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
Leave C.P.R. Junction	12:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Leave Anson, M.R. Junction	1:10 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Arrive Trenton	1:35 p.m.	6:35 p.m.

ROBT. FRASER, Supt.

North Hastings Review

J. R. ORR, - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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If paid in advance.....\$1.00 per year.
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adhere to the above prices in future, in every
instance.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 6, 1890.

County Council.

The County Council met in Belleville on Tuesday, January 28th. The following members compose the Council for 1890:-

Bangor et al.-Robert Murdoch.
Dungannon-J. R. Tait.
Limerick-P. P. Clark.
Carlow and Mayo-Wm. Rankin.
Tudor et al.-Jas. M. Clark.
Hungerford-R. Gordon, James Clare, Adam McGowan.

Marmora and Lake-J. W. Pearce, W. Hilton.
Deseronto-W. R. Aylsworth, H. B. Rath-

burn.
Stirling-Walter Martin.
Madoc Village-Thomas Cross.
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe-Frank Thomp-

son.
Madoc Township-James English, George Rollins.
Thurlow-N. Vermilyea, J. M. Hurley,

Dr. Faulkner, J. K. McCargar.
Sidney-J. M. Farley, J. A. Holgate, J. S. Dench.

Tyendinaga-M. Corrigan, Geo. Munro, M. Kennedy.

Rawdon-James Duncan, Paul Kingdon, John Wilson.

Huntingdon-James Haggerty, Richard Perce.

Wollaston-R. Tivy.
Monteagle-S. Harryet.

Mr. P. P. Clark, Reeve of Limerick, was unable to attend this session, owing to continued illness resulting from the severe accident which befel him last year.

The following report is condensed from the Belleville papers, and refers principally to matters affecting North Hastings.

N. Vermilyea was elected Warden without opposition, on motion of Messrs. Aylsworth and Duncan.

Among the petitions presented was one from ratepayers of Bangor et al, asking for a special grant on roads; one from ratepayers of Faraday praying for separation from Dungannon.

In reference to the special grant to Bangor township for the repairing of roads Mr. Cross said he would not directly oppose the grant, although he thought these grants should be referred to a special committee so that every township would get their just share.

Mr. Murdoch strongly urged upon the council the necessity of making some appropriation for this road.

Mr. Cross moved that the following committee be appointed to deal with the appropriation to be made to each township. Messrs. Haggerty, Gordon, Farley, English, Corrigan, Tivy, Rath-

burn, Cross, Hurley, Duncan.

Mr. J. B. Cleak, Police Magistrate for North Hastings, presented his annual report, showing that while the population was on the increase, crime was decreasing. Received and filed.

The Warden named the following as the Gravel Roads committee:-John Holgate, S. Dench, J. M. Hurley, Dr. Faulkner, Mr. M. Corrigan, Mr. Geo. Munro, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. J. S. Dench, Mr. J. B. Cleak, Mr. J. W. Pearce, Mr. J. English, Mr. F. Thompson, Mr. J. S. Clarke.

In reference to the petition from Faraday, asking to be made into a separate municipality, Mr. Tait said that when there were 100 ratepayers in the municipality, according to law they were entitled to be a separate municipality. He was in favor of the separation being made.

Mr. R. Gordon said the people of the north had been generously dealt with. Instead of increasing our numbers, we should endeavor to diminish the number. He moved that the matter be referred to the June session.

Mr. Tivy was against the petition. In looking over the list of petitioners he found the name of a man who had lived in British Columbia for several years

and therefore could not have signed his name to the petition.

Mr. Tait said the municipalities he represented would soon be entitled to another representative; as there was now between 400 and 500 ratepayers there, they would be entitled to two representatives in the County Council. The work of the municipalities could be better governed if the petition were granted, and the separation made.

The motion of Mr. Gordon was carried. Jas. Haggerty, chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the county treasurer and recommend such sums as they deemed necessary to be expended on roads and bridges outside of county gravel roads for the year 1890,

reported as follows: Sidney, \$700; Thurlow, \$700; Tyendinaga, \$625; Hungerford, \$350; Rawdon, \$350; Huntingdon, \$275; Madoc, \$275; Marmora, \$200; Tudor et al, \$200; Bangor et al, \$200; Monteagle, \$200; Carlow and Mayo, \$200; Elzevir, \$200; Dungannon, \$200; Limerick, \$150; Wollaston, \$150; Madoc village, \$100; Stirling \$100; Deseronto, \$100. Total \$5,275.

Mr. Cross moved, seconded by Mr. English, that the Bridge Committee be composed of Messrs. Farley, McCargar, Kennedy, McGowan, Kingston, Rollins, Aylsworth, Cross and Martin. Carried.

Mr. English moved that Mr. Charles Thompson, of Madoc, be appointed County Auditor for the year. Carried.

Mr. J. O. Huffman was also appointed. On motion of Mr. Cross, Mr. A. A. McDonald was appointed High School Trustee for Madoc High School.

Jas. Farley introduced a deputation of the 49th Batt. composed of Col. Brown, Col. Boulter and Capt. Orr. Col. Brown in a few words stated that they had come to the council for the purpose of asking for a grant to assist in the purchase of new helmets.

Col. Boulter explained that these helmets were necessary for the health of the members of the battalion while performing their annual drill, and also added to their efficiency.

Capt. Orr said it would require about \$450 to procure the necessary number of helmets for the battalion. He cited several other counties which had assisted the volunteer battalions of their districts. He hoped they would do what they could to assist them.

Mr. Farley moved, seconded by Mr. Cross, that a grant of \$300 be made for this purpose. They were both of the opinion that our volunteer force should be encouraged, and their efficiency maintained. Messrs. Aylsworth, Haggerty, Gordon, Murdoch and Duncan also spoke in favor of the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Aylsworth moved that \$700 be granted to the poor school sections of northern municipalities of the County, and that the same be distributed by the Inspector according to the attendance at the schools. Carried.

Mr. F. Thompson moved that \$60 be given to poor school sections in Elzevir and Grimsthorpe. He said if the county gave \$60, the Government would also grant the same sum.

Mr. Pearce asked for a grant of \$25 for the townships of Marmora and Lake. Mr. Hurley and Mr. Dench said that Elzevir was a special case, and they were in favor of Mr. Thompson's motion.

Mr. Aylsworth was in favor of a special grant being given to Elzevir and Grimsthorpe and Marmora and Lake. The motion granting the sum of \$25 to the townships of Marmora and Lake, and \$60 to the township of Elzevir and Grimsthorpe was carried.

Mr. Haggerty asked if it was necessary for the chairman of the gravel roads committee to go around with the superintendent and inspect the roads, and if any benefit was derived therefrom.

Mr. Cross thought it was an advantage to the County to have the chairman of the gravel roads committee and also the chairman of the bridges committee, travel over personally and inspect the roads and bridges. Messrs. Gordon Holgate, the Warden and others were also of the same opinion.

Council adjourned until June 10th.

Married.

WRIGHT-COLE.-By the Rev. R. W. Marsh at the residence of the bride's mother, on January 29th, 1890, Mr. Wm. Garance Wright, of the Township of Madoc, to Miss Della Cole, of the Township of Tyendinaga.

Died.

LONGMAN.-At Niagara Falls South, on January 31st, Lizzie B. Miller, wife of E. Longman, aged 26 years 10 months.

GUNTER.-On January 31st, Samuel Titus Gunter of the Township of Murray, aged 79 years, 6 months, and 18 days. Deceased was a resident of the Township of Murray for 61 years, and father of P. M. Gunter, who for many years represented Tudor, et al. in the Hastings County Council.

Piso's Cure for Consumption and Piso's Remedy for Catarrh are for sale at C. G. Wilson's drug store, Madoc.

\$2,000.00 GIVEN AWAY.

The *Frederic Windsor*, has inaugurated a novel gift enterprise in order to double their circulation. They are giving away to every subscriber who sends in a new subscriber for one year a pair of handsomely chased, heavy Silver Individual Paper and Salt, retailing at \$1.00. Anyone not now a subscriber can receive the gift by sending in their own name and a friend at the same time. Price \$2 per year, \$1 for six months. Send for sample copy to No. 9 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 43-3w

Sugar cured hams, rolled bacon, and the finest short cut pork in Madoc at D. W. Wright's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Township Taxes

NOTICE.

ALL taxes due the Township of Madoc must be paid to the undersigned on or before Friday, 28th day of February, inst., or costs will be added in every instance.

ANGUS NICHOLSON Collector.

45-3w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Robert W. Miller and Henry Laundry, as general merchants, and doing business under the name of "Miller & Laundry," in the village of Flinton, in the united counties of Lennox and Addington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to Henry Laundry, who will pay all the liabilities incurred by the said firm to this date.

(Signed) ROBERT W. MILLER.

HENRY LAUNDRY.

Witness, J. E. HARRISON.
Dated this first day of February, A. D. 1890. 45-3w

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of Dungannon and Faraday will pass a By-law at its next meeting, for the purpose of establishing a road; commencing at the south end of Lot 40, Hastings Road Faraday, and running southwest across said lot into Lot 39, Hastings Road Faraday, which it traverses in a westerly direction, thence west through Lot B, crossing Cleak's creek, and thence north-west across said Lot B, Lot 40, and a portion of Lot 41, Hastings Road, Faraday. It then crosses Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the 5th concession, Faraday, in a westerly direction till it joins the travelled road in Vankleek Settlement.

A. C. BARKER,

Township Clerk.

Faraday, Jan. 17th, 1890. 45-4w

OF COURSE NOT!

You don't expect to borrow money and be paid for the borrowing. You pay interest when you borrow.

BUT, LOOK AT THIS!

A merchant's money is locked up in his goods, his actual invested capital, without interest.

IN OTHER WORDS

Can you buy on credit without paying more for the goods, by way of interest?

NO, YOU CAN'T.

If you want to get the actual worth of cash spent, you must buy at

A STRAIGHT CASH STORE.

The credit business must get it out of you, in higher prices, in less quantity, or inferior quality.

The best goods for the lowest cash prices, is our motto.

GRAY & MCGREGOR.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods in great variety at

Wilson's Drug and Book Store,

Miscellaneous books suitable for presents or school prizes.

PLUSH AND LEATHER

FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

The Largest Assortment in Madoc of Photo and Autograph Albums, Children's Books, &c.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

School Books and School Supplies at Publishers prices, as usual.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

No trouble to show goods.

WILSON'S

Durham Street, Madoc.

Furs! Furs!

FURS!

We are clearing out the balance of our stock of Furs at wholesale prices for cash. Call early and secure Great Bargains.

W. H. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, Jan. 14, 1890

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

JUST RECEIVED

-AT-

D. GILLEN'S

Fish of all kinds, both fresh and salt; also a full supply of

FLOUR, PORK, SALT,

And all kinds of grain kept constantly on hand, which I am selling close for cash. As I am over-stocked in all the above lines I will make a special run on the same for the next 30 days in order to reduce my stock. Parties requiring any of the above lines will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. My stock in groceries always complete, as usual.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Fresh Beef kept constantly on hand and delivered free to any part of the village.

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS,

Wholesale and Retail.

HARPER'S BLOCK--West of O'Flynn's Bank.

D. GILLEN.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, 11th con. of Madoc, containing 123 acres, and west half of lot 3, 1st concession of Elzevir, containing 100 acres. Both situated on the gravel road, distant from Madoc 4 1/2 miles; from Bridgewater 3 miles. On Madoc lot is a good frame house and frame barn, with cow stable attached for 15 head; sixty acres cleared, the balance well timbered with hard and soft wood. On the Elzevir lot about 65 acres are cleared, balance well timbered, good soil, and in a good state of cultivation; unfinished frame house. These lots will be sold together or separately, to suit purchaser. Part of purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years as may be agreed upon. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or to Madoc post office.

JOHN DUGGAN.

Madoc, January 20th, 1890. 45-4f

Cross-Cut Saws.

We have a large stock of Cross-Cut Saws on hand, and are selling the same at reduced rates.

Also a fine assortment of

Hanging and Stand Lamps!

which we are selling at low rates.

COAL OIL DELIVERED

Anywhere in the Village.

Skates Sharpened

and repaired at

M. W. Connor & Co's.

E. HILL

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

DRY GOODS

-AT-

AWAY DOWN PRICES.

TERMS CASH.

Eggs, Butter, &c., taken in Exchange.

October, 1889.

GRAIN! GRAIN!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds of grain delivered at the North Hastings Warehouse, Madoc.

A STOCK OF

Flour, Salt, Pork, Timothy Seed, and all kinds of feed will be kept on hand at the Warehouse, and will be sold cheaper for Cash than can be bought elsewhere.

JEFF. CAVERLY.

Madoc, August 26th, 1889. 22-2m

Subscribers to this paper residing in the United States and distant parts of Canada must in future pay their subscriptions in advance, and those failing to comply with this request will be marked off the list. Subscribers in this locality to whom accounts have been sent, are requested to adopt the advance system also, or it will be necessary for us to reduce our list to prompt paying subscribers.

Latest Local News.

Boots and shoes at D. W. Wright's.
"La Grippe" has apparently lost its hold of this village.
Men's felt boots at D. W. Wright's.
A weekly market is likely soon to be established in Madoc.
Robbers and overhaulers at D. W. Wright's.
Cardigan Jackets cheap at J. Dale & Son's. See advt. in this issue.
All kinds of fish, from a red herring to a large salmon trout or haddock at D. W. Wright's.
Isn't it time we had a change of weather — a little rain or something of that kind?
Mr. A. W. Coe suffered a serious relapse during the past week, but is now improving.
Reeve Cross, of this village, is now recognized as one of the most influential members of the County Council. He will be Warden before long.
We have a half dozen painted tea sets which we are selling at two dollars a set. They won't last long, come and get them at once if you want them. D. W. Wright.
Mr. Chas. Nix, of this village, while on his way to the factory after dinner yesterday, slipped and fell on the hill near the Town Hall, breaking a leg below the knee.
Up went Johnson and down comes the price of crockery and glassware at D. W. Wright's.
Mr. A. Nicholson, collector of taxes for Madoc township, gives fair warning to delinquents, in this issue. Costs will in all cases be added after the last day of this month. See notice.
The bear did not see his shadow on the 2nd inst., unless he was a very early riser. We may therefore look for an early spring. His bearship was badly fooled by going into the hole at all this winter.
A. F. Wood, M. P. P., left for his legislative duties at Toronto last week. He wishes us to state that he will be home on Saturday, the 15th February, and will be glad to meet any who wish to see him on public or private business.
"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from bronchitis and asthma. It has done him so much good that he writes for more."—Charles F. Dumterville, Plymouth, England.

A Sign of Spring.

Master W. Rollins, son of Robt. Rollins, of this village, left in this office on Monday a live butterfly which he had succeeded in capturing near his home. This must surely be a sign of an early spring.

Riel's Pipe.

Mr. Murdoch, Reeve of Bangor, et al., is the possessor of a pipe which was found on Louis Riel, the leader of the rebellion in the North West. This trophy was secured by Mr. Murdoch's son, who took part in the capture of Batoche.

Revival Services.

Revival services are contemplated in connection with the Methodist Church, Queensboro, to begin February 16th with a four days meeting. Services will be held beginning at 10 a. m. each day, and also in the afternoon and evening.

Dissolution.

An advertisement in another column announces the dissolution of the partnership lately existing between R. W. Miller, of Bridgewater, and Henry Laundry, of Plinton, as general merchants at the latter place. Mr. Laundry continues the said business.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a Distress Warrant, there will be sold by public auction on the premises of James Roy, Lot 5, 9th Con. of Huntingdon, on Thursday, Feb. 13th, a quantity of farm stock and implements. Sale at 1 o'clock. Terms cash. A. Robertson, Bailiff.

Equal Rights.

A meeting is announced to be held in the Allen Settlement next Monday evening, the 16th inst., in the interest of Equal Rights, when addresses on the above subject will be delivered by Rev. d. Messrs. D. Wishart, O. R. Lambly, and others. The public of the neighborhood are cordially invited.

White Helmets.

Through the generosity of the County Council, the 49th Battalion will be equipped with white helmets before going into camp this year. They are made of linen, and are a very light, comfortable and handsome head-dress, and are the authorized uniform now for all branches of the British Army. It is the intention of the officers to supply the Regiment with leggings as well, so that the 49th will in future rank in appearance with the best city corps.

Serious Injury.

Rev. A. Robinson, of Belleville, a superannuated minister of the Methodist Church, met with a serious accident on Friday last, by falling from the top of a ladder in his barn, rendering him unconscious, in which condition he still remains. Mr. Robinson was well known in Madoc, having been stationed here about 20 years ago. As he is nearly 80 years of age, it is feared he cannot recover.

The Oldest Mason.

Joseph P. Huyck, of Belleville, died in this city on Wednesday last, aged 97 years. It was his proud boast that he had been a craftsman for seventy-one years, and he was acknowledged to be the oldest Mason in Canada. He was a British pensioner of the war of 1812. It may be remarked that the late Henry O'Hara, of Madoc, aged 96, and a U. S. pensioner of the same war, was buried the day Mr. Huyck died.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening. All the members present, Reeve Cross presiding. Mr. John Brown subscribed to the necessary declaration of office, and took his seat. The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

John Reeves applied for the position of caretaker of fire hall and engine for present year. On motion of Councillors Wright and Volume he was reappointed at a salary of \$15.

James Kirk and W. P. Kerr applied to be re-appointed Assessors for this year. Harry C. Brown also applied for this position.

Councillor Wright moved, seconded by Coun. Wilson, that the old Assessors, Kirk and Kerr, be re-appointed, salary \$20 each.

Coun. Volume moved that H. C. Brown be appointed in place of Mr. Kerr. No second.

The original motion carried.

A communication was received from the Ontario Government asking the opinion of the Council in regard to exempting certain properties from taxation. The general opinion of the members was that all properties should be assessed, and the majority of the questions submitted were answered in the affirmative, and, on motion, ordered to be returned to the Government.

Constable Huff handed in his report up to date, which was received.

The following gentlemen were appointed Fire Wardens, on recommendation of the Alert Fire Company:—Fred. Rollins, R. T. Gray, Geo. Conley, Allen Moon, and Jacob Huff.

On motion of Councillors Wright and Wilson, Alexander Wright was appointed Collector for the ensuing year, salary \$45.

Robt. O'Riordan was re-appointed Street Surveyor, on motion of councillors Wright and Brown. Salary same as last year.

Coun. Wilson moved, seconded by Coun. Wright, that John Huff be re-appointed constable.—Carried.

C. F. Aylsworth, jr., was re-appointed Village Engineer, on motion of Couns. Volume and Brown.

A. B. Ross was re-appointed High School Trustee, on motion of Couns. Wilson and Brown.

The Salvation Army asked to have the rent of Town Hall, \$2 per week, reduced. Coun. Volume moved, seconded by Coun. Wilson, that the rent be reduced to \$1 per week from first of February.

Coun. Brown referred to the "dog nuisance" in this village, and expressed his belief that a tax should be collected on every canine in the place.

Coun. Volume intimated that he purposed seeing that personal property was assessed this year as provided by law.

The Reeve appointed the following committees for the year, the first named to be chairman, and the Reeve ex officio a member of all:—

Poor and Sanitary—Messrs. Brown and Wilson.

Streets and Sidewalks—Messrs. Wright and Volume.

Finance—Messrs. Wilson and Brown.

Property—Messrs. Volume and Wright.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—

John Reeves, care of fire hall &c. \$17 00
Ringling of Bell..... 6 25
B. O'Hara, election expenses..... 8 00
Chas. Sandford, constable 1 day... 2 00
G. A. Rollins..... 1 21

Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 7 70

Constable Huff, bal. of salary..... 35 00

Coun. Brown moved, seconded by Coun. Wright, that no monies be paid out without first coming before the Council, and that the Treasurer report all amounts coming due each month at the meeting previous.—Carried.

The Board of Health was appointed for the year, consisting of Mr. S. Rollins Drs. Dace and Smellie; Dr. Sutton, Medical officer; Constable Huff, Sanitary Inspector.

The chairman of the poor and sanitary committee was authorized to deal with any cases of destitution that might be reported.

The Reeve referred to the matter of having a market established in Madoc, which he thought it was advisable to take action on soon.

Council adjourned to next regular meeting.

Subscribe for the REVIEW.

Methodist Church.

The third Quarterly Meeting Services for the present Conference year will be held in the Methodist Church next Sabbath. The Love Feast will begin at 9.30 a. m. in the body of the church. Public preaching at 10.30, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Official Board will meet in the Lecture Room at 3 p. m. on Monday afternoon.

County Orange Lodge.

The annual meeting of the Central Hastings County Orange Lodge was held in this village on Tuesday, 4th inst. The attendance was the largest of any held for many years, upwards of seventy-five members of the order being present. The District reporter handed in show the Order to be making satisfactory progress in all parts of the County jurisdiction. The officers elected are as follows:—
Bro. John Caskey, W. County Master.
" John Ashley, " D. M.
" Rev. S. G. Rorke, " Chaplain.
" A. Harvey, " Dep. "
" Jno. R. Orr, " Secretary.
" W. S. Martin, " Treasurer.
" R. G. Thompson, " D. of C.
" R. Phillips, " Lecturer.
" Geo. Rollins, " Dep. Lec.
Madoc was again selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

The Great Nellie Bly.

Nellie Bly's wonderful story in the *Family Story Paper* is the talk of the day. In towns where there are no newsdealers the *Family Story Paper* will be sent to any address four months for ONE DOLLAR, containing Nellie Bly's Great Story. Address, MUNRO'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 24 and 26 Vandewater Street, New York, N. Y.

A spring medicine is needed by everyone. Winter food, largely consisting of salt meat and animal fats, causes the liver to become disordered and the blood impure, hence the necessity of a cleansing medicine. The best is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MADOC MARKETS.

Roller Flour.....	\$2 25 to \$2 25
Fall Wheat.....	80 " 82
Spring Wheat.....	80 " 82
Corn Meal.....	1 60 " 2 00
Barley.....	35 " 40
Rye.....	35 " 40
Oats.....	50 " 52
Peas.....	22 " 25
Potatoes, per bag.....	40 " 50
Lard.....	10 " 12
Butter.....	18 " 20
Apples, per bag.....	50 " 75
Pork, per lb.....	7 " 8

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These remedies are unequalled throughout the world for bad legs, wounds, foul sores, bad breasts, and ulcers. Used according to direction, given with them there is no wound, bad legs or ulcerous sores, however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Many poor sufferers who have been patients in the large hospitals under the care of eminent surgeons, and have derived little or no benefit from their treatment, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, "piles," and diseases of the skin there is nothing that can be used with so much benefit. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines, used conjointly, are irresistible.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ABOUT the 18th inst., three notes in favor of Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, payable to me or order. Any person finding the same will oblige by leaving them at the REVIEW office. Notes against Wm. Hurst, of Rawdon, Archibald Derry, of Madoc, and Robert Wood, of Huntingdon.
44 3w A. HARVEY.

W. S. LEACH

(Successor to Dr. Loomis)

Is prepared to bear sympathy with the public in general for hard times.

Therefore you can get

GREAT BARGAINS!

in all kinds of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

COAL OIL,

PERFUMERIES, &c., AT

W. S. LEACH'S,

Victoria Block—Loomis' Old Stand, MADOC.

N. B.—We are sole agents in Madoc for Balsam Tolu and Lightning Pain Reliever, the best remedies known for the grip.

Madoc Roller Mills

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

See the great reduction in the price of flour and feed at the Madoc Roller Mills.

No. 1 straight roller flour.....	\$2.25 per cwt
Cracked Peas or Oats, 100 "	"
Bran.....	65 "
Shorts.....	80 "

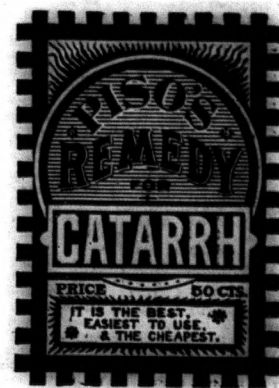
These are close prices, and are for cash only.

Highest Price paid for Wheat.

Flour given in exchange for wheat.

Cracking done on shortest notice.

FRED. ROLLINS.



The Wonderful Cheap Store!

KEARNS & Co., MADOC.

Great Christmas Sale!

Of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, commencing on Saturday, November 30th, and will continue until January 1st, 1890. The whole of our entire stock to be cleared out at a great sacrifice for the next 30 days. Call early and secure some of the greatest bargains ever offered by any Dry Goods House in this country. See our stock of Dress Goods at 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, and 25 cents, worth nearly double the price we ask for them. All our trimmings are also reduced away down in price. Ladies' under vests, wool hose, and gloves at about half-price. Ladies' newest felt hat shapes and all kinds of trimmings very low in price. Gray flannels at 11, 15, 17, 18, and 20 cents, and all kinds of goods kept in a first-class dry goods store, to be sold at about half-price. See our men's suits at \$3.95, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, and \$8.50, worth double the price we ask for them. Men's heavy overcoats at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, and \$7.50, worth double the price. A lot of tweed pants from \$1 to \$2.50. Boys suits from \$1.95 to \$4.75. Boys overcoats from \$2.50 up. A large stock of boys underwear at cost. A large stock of men's and boys' felt hats and caps at cost. Men's shirts, ties, gloves and socks at half price, and everything in our store must be cleared out by Jan. 1st, 1890. Be sure and call early and don't be disappointed. Remember the place. The Wonderful Cheap Store, Four doors south of Moon's Hotel, Madoc.

KEARNS & Co.

STOCK-TAKING SALE!

—AT—

THE 4 BIG

MADOC.

This cheap sale will positively end the 1st Feb., and until then you can get the best bargains ever offered in the following lines of first-class goods, as they must be sold at any price. Take advantage of this sale and secure some cheap bargains. It is impossible to give you prices in this space or I would gladly do so, but I will give you a few of the lines in which the greatest slaughter will be made:—

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Full Cloth Pants, Cotton and Tweed Pants, Top Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Knitted Jackets, Caps, Socks, Shawls, Flannels, Dress Goods, Shirts, Full Cloths, and Tweeds.

Come at Once and have First Choice.

T. McNAMARA.

WON AT LAST.

CHAPTER IX.

THINGS COME TO THE WORST.

Now that we had water in abundance, I became reckless, and dividing our little store of hard crusts we ate all at one meal, leaving nothing eatable in the store hole—except the end of a candle. Then having got more water in the filter, we went into the small cave and continued enlarging the cutting to three feet in width and six feet in height. In this occupation we hacked on without intermission, turn and turn about all day, and then after the last bout, feeling sick and faint for want of proper food, I would not let Psycho take the axe from my hand, though the willing girl was on her feet and eager to begin the moment I gave over.

"No, Psycho," said I, "We must take our dinner hour the same as any other work, albeit we have nothing to eat."

We emptied the cask of sweet water, and Psycho seemed quite contented and happy. We drank down the last drop, giving my companion a kiss in speech, giving all the things around us, and making her repeat them after me, and then points them out, when I named them again; and surely no master ever had a more quick and pleasant pupil. In this way we beguiled an hour away, and feeling better for the rest, I returned to the work, but not so hopefully as in the early morning, for our ain symptoms already warned me that without food we should be almost as badly off as without water, and that our strength could not hold out against starvation long enough for us to get through even the few feet of the cliff, and fifty feet more, as I reckoned, be the average thickness of the block. It was astonishing to me how quickly our strength gave out, and how feeble our strokes became. Before we had been working an hour my limbs shook after a few blows, and the sweat dropped from my face as if I had gone through a labour of Hercules; as for poor Psycho, she took the axe now in both hands, and in two or three minutes was forced to yield it up with a little moan of despair. But while I worked she would bear her share of the fatigue, and so when we had staggered on for barely two hours more, I threw down the axe with despair in my heart, and let her away.

"It is no good, Psycho, not a bit of good," said I, "we haven't got half a foot deep in the rock yet. If I understand you, I seem a cruel sporter to you, poor child, who have no idea what all this hard work is for. You think it pleases me to see you toil, perhaps; or maybe you think I am putting your endurance and patience to this cruel cruel test. Why, you poor little soul, your hands are full of blisters. You may well wince when I touch them; and now you are smiling and cooing as if it were a pleasure to suffer by me. I can understand it though. I should feel towards any living thing in human form that came to me in a attitude such as this. I'm the only companion you have ever known in this second life of yours, that's why you cling to me, isn't it?"

As I ceased to speak she nestled closer beside me on the rock where we sat, and murmured some words that seemed to assure me to talk on.

"You want more, Psycho, more!" "More, more," she echoed. And so I talked on and on, just whatever came uppermost in my thoughts, until her fingers relaxed on my arm and her head dropped upon my shoulder. I passed my fingers gently over her face and found that her eyes were closed. There was a tear on her cheek—a tear of happiness, perhaps, with which she had fallen asleep.

The litter was within my reach, and after holding her silently in my arms until I was assured that her sleep was profound, I moved her slowly and tenderly down on to its disposing her in a comfortable position. She only opened her eyes once, and then it was to murmur again, "More, more!"

The excitement of the previous day may have kept her awake through the night; perhaps all the time that I slept she was watching over me, wondering at the strange thing, that had come into her world.

I sat beside her for some time, and then getting up I felt along the wall in both caves to see if there were any lichens or growth that would serve as food for a ghastly den of night creatures that Psycho would be before long, and I should be left with that poor dead little creature to go mad. Fied I must get for her, but where? I found nothing on the rocks. I looked about for the jockdaw, but the prudent bird had flown through the gap the evening before, and had not thought fit to return.

I hardly know how I got through the rest of the day. Psycho slept calmly, and while there was yet a faint light in the small cave I myself fell asleep, sick with hunger and weariness.

My first thought when I awoke on the third day was of Psycho. Was she still alive? I asked myself. Creeping to where she lay I bent over her, holding my breath in dreadful suspense, praying with my very soul that I might hear her respiration. She lifted her arms and clasped her hands about my neck. With a cry of gratitude and joy I raised her to her feet.

The mad hope of escape held me once more, and rushing into the little cave I seized the axe and attacked the cliff. Psycho stood by, waiting to take her turn, but I kept on till my strength was utterly exhausted. By that time the reaction had come, and once again flinging the axe from me I swore that I would play this fool's game no more, and that come what might neither Psycho nor I should out another stroke in this maddening endeavour.

At that very moment Psycho entered my room, and after a restless sleep a moment burst into joyous laughter and flew from my side. I followed her as quickly as I could wondering what fantasy possessed her, until coming into the large cave her action was explained. From the direction of the well came that signal which my grandfather had told me to make. Someone was whistling as if to a dog. When I reached the edge of the shaft Psycho was singing her A-leon song, and the light from above fell on her pale, upturned face. I looked up and descried a head bending over.

"Hold on that caw-caw," shouted the voice from above, which I recognized at once as old Peter's.

"Well," I answered.

"You blamed me, you're begun to kick up that hammer's row down there are you?"

"What's that to you?" I replied.

"Why, it's nothin' to me come to that. But Ben's here—your grandfather—and he can't go to sleep, according to the doctor's orders, while you're a kickin' up that racket."

Now this seemed to me as half a reason as my grandfather himself might have offered—coming from the lips of a man who all his life had observed a Spartan indifference to the sufferings of others. However, it was sufficient to know that the noise was objectionable, and therefore a possible means of obtaining relief.

"You're got to stop it do you understand that, there?" he shouted, his wicked old voice breaking from a hoarse bass to a squeaking treble. "You're got to stop it."

"I shall make just as much noise as I please, and go on just as long as I choose," I replied.

"No, you won't, blame you. About three days' conversation would do you. Half a dozen would do me, so I know. In three days you'd be quite enough. But I ain't goin' to have my boy, Ben, tormented on his bed o' sickness. I ain't. If it wasn't for leaving of him all alone I'd come down and knock your head off; do you understand that there. I'm no more afraid of you than I am of a blow-fly on a bunch o' light. But to please my boy Ben, and just for the sake of peace and quietness, I'm going to let you down a bit of bread (pauses), and mumble a lump o' pork (pauses), an' perhaps a tater or two. But I'd all perwiding you take your oath your dya's oath you won't kick up no more racket, you understand that there."

As I had resolved not to work upon the cliff again, it was no great hardship to agree to these terms—though I did so without appearing to jump at his offer, and rather as if to oblige my grandfather than myself. In fact, we wasted some minutes in mutual bullying before he withdrew, during which time I trembled with fear lest he should go from his offer. When he came again into sight he had a basket in his hand.

"Here's wittles a-comin' regular, and they'll come down pretty regular if you behave yourself as a grandson oughter; but mark my words, if there's any more hammerin' I shall not only stop the wittles, but I'll come down hand over hand, and knock your blamed head off your blamed shoulder, so you understand that there."

We waited to hear no more when the basket reached us, but seizing the contents ran back to the great cave, and there we devoured the food with such laughing gladness and fervent gratitude as very rarely attends the richest of repasts. And to crown Psycho's delight, whilst there was still bread and meat to spare, we were hailed by a lusty "caw," and the jockdaw flattered down in the very midst of our good things. Sagacious bird!

CHAPTER X.

OLD PETER'S PATERNAL SOLICITUDE AGAIN SERVES US.

Though I had given my promise to cease cutting at the cliff, and intended to keep it, I was by no means deterred from thinking of escape. It would have needed more than the pangs of hunger to make me accept perpetual imprisonment. And now that we might depend with tolerable certainty on receiving a daily supply of food the possibility of escape was greater than ever. We could afford to spend more time in the effort. My thoughts turned again to burrowing under the rock.

"Come along, Psycho, let us go back to the place and see what we can make of it," said I when we had put away in our store all that was left of the food.

She ran at once and fetched the axe, and seemed rather sorry that glad when I signified that we were not going to use it again.

"There will be plenty of work for you by-and-by, you helpful little friend," said I.

"Only what we have to settle now is which way we are to employ ourselves to the best advantage, and not rush into a hopeless task as we did in our despair. Just stand quietly by my side while I think it out. And as it seems to me that I think more clearly when I talk aloud, I'll tell you just what comes up in my mind as if you understood every word, you attentive, wise-looking little soul. Now, there's that condemned man of fallen cliff that stands between us and freedom, and there's the sand and shingle on which it rests. Where's the best place to scoop out a tunnel and creep under the cliff. At first sight it would seem that Nature had done a good deal for us in making a great cavity down there for us to start from. But I now begin to think that the idea is very misleading. I think that must be the most difficult part to begin upon, just because there is a cavity there. For if the sand did not descend a great way there, and present a great obstacle, it would have been filled up before now by the sand shifting up every time the water rises. Where the sand is highest, Psycho, there the fallen cliff must have opposed the least resistance to the inwash of the tide. Now there's a little water at the bottom there; we'll scoop it out, and then see on which side the water flows in most quickly. Run and fetch me the crock, Psycho—quick."

She looked at me as a servant, and then remembering the words I had taught her, ran off swiftly, and returned with the crock, hugely delighted.

I descended into the hollow and baled out the water, and watched what followed keenly.

"There," said I in triumph, "look at the little thread of water glistening in the light. That comes from the right hand, and there exactly as it should be the shingle and sand are highest."

Acting upon this theory I found the highest point of ground, and, digging down with the axe against the face of the fallen cliff, made a beginning of this long job. As soon as Psycho perceived what I was about, she fell on her knees and dug out the loose sand using her hands for a tool.

"Wait a bit, little one," said I, "You have blisters on your hands; come with me, and let us see if we can't find something in the shape of gloves to cover them."

Amongst the things she had hung about her above were some pairs of thick knitted stockings, for which she had found no use. I made her slip her arms into a pair, and the feet covering her hands, served as a

very good protection to them. They excited her air h'mmation, and though they seemed as first to tickle her, and produced discomfort, she was so ill that she wore them until I signified my approval of them—indeed there was no ill effect in her life at this time which did not in some way minister to her happiness.

Digging in the sand was far less laborious than cutting a cliff, and we worked on without feeling fatigue until I decided that we should take our dinner hour. By that time we were standing in a hole as high as my armpits, but we had not yet reached water, though the tide had risen its highest, as one could see by the pool in the hollow. I was very well satisfied, however, with the progress we had made, and, standing on the edge when I nodded approvingly to Psycho, she looked down and nodded approvingly to me.

After our meal we set to work again, and kept on till the light faded, only pausing for half an hour in the afternoon to rest and refresh ourselves with some bread and water. How I missed the broken crock and how I missed the shingle and sand, no one can imagine who has not suffered privation and done a long spell of good hard work.

We had made less progress in the afternoon than in the morning, for not only was the sand and shingle more compact and difficult to work as we got lower, but the labour of throwing it up out of the pit was far greater; and for that reason I gave Psycho the axe to loosen the ground, while I scooped out a piece of the broken crock and shook it out. However, we had every reason to be content with our day's work for we had sunk the pit to a depth of seven feet, and the tide rising again at the time we struck work showed that we had come to the level of high water, if not below it.

As we had done so well this day I thought we might afford to have a little light with our supper—Psycho being as unable as myself to see in total darkness—so I got out the candle, which even our hunger had spared, and struck a match. Although the light was still trying to Psycho's eyes, she was greatly interested in the means of producing it, and when I made her strike a match she gave a long drawn exclamation of wonder in seeing the light burst forth, and continued to hold it at arm's length until the flame approached her fingers, when she dropped it with a cry of terror; for heat was as much a new experience to her as light. But the crowning surprise came when (taking advantage of the light) I drew out my watch, which had run down, wound it up, and set it to what I thought might be the hour. 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New Probabilities

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is probable that in 1890 we shall break the record as bargain makers. It is certain we shall try.
It is probable some Johnny-Jump-Up of the business world will try to beat us in bargains, and will get trod on.
It is probable that Suckers will be sucked in and Greenies will be gobbled up in 1890 as in 1889. But not by us.
We seek the trade of cautious buyers, those who know a good thing when they see it.
We study the wants and tastes of all our customers. It pays them to stay with us and they do.
We carry a full line of Dry Goods, Tweeds, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishings, and last but not least, the

MAPLE LEAF BRAND OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

OUR MOTTO.--"Nothing too good for a Customer."

B. O'HARA

(Continued from first page.)

which would demand careful preparation on the part of the pupil, regarding it of primary importance that the pupil must first make an effort to help himself. In the recitation which follows he would impart such information as his own reading makes him master of. Next would follow a generalization of the lesson by the pupil assisted by the teacher. It would be difficult in a short report to give anything like an adequate representation of this address. Although in public school work it would be impossible to follow out in detail Mr. Reid's plan, the value of the address to the Association cannot well be overestimated. Delivered with the force and unctious of Mr. Reid's manner it must have come to many a history despoiled like a message of inspiration. A remark from the speaker brought on a discussion regarding the amount of history required for Entrance and Third Class work. The following resolution was carried by a unanimous vote:--

Resolved that in our opinion the amount of history required of Entrance candidates is much too great, and that it would be better if the Department were to assign certain topics which might be changed as frequently as occasion demanded.

Mr. Johnston dealt with the subject of Grammar. He does not consider that there has been much advancement in the method of teaching this subject in recent years. He found fault with the Public School text book as being wrong in some of its classifications, and proceeded to illustrate the method of teaching the inflections of the verbs. He would use no text book in public school work, but by judicious questioning would get the various forms from the pupils themselves, and these he would classify and arrange according to an approved system.

Friday, January 30th, the Association met at 9.30. After roll call, Mr. Kirkcounell, of the Madoc High School, discussed the subject of Geography. Dividing his subject into the three departments, Mathematical, Physical and Political, he proceeded to show the method and order, taking up the different points. In Mathematical Geography his order was, (1) The sphericity of the earth. (2) The various lines and circles, with their location. (3) The distribution of heat. In Physical Geography, (1) Water vapor and its influence on the atmosphere. (2) Influence of the sun on the heights of the land. (4) Winds and their causes. In Political Geography, Mr. K. would devote much attention to general topics, such as habits and occupation of the people, products of the soil, and manufactures, and very little to mere topography. The careful selections of his points, the purity and force of his language, and the quiet impreviessness of his manner, made this one of the most interesting addresses we have had for some years.

Mr. Mackintosh gave an exhaustive and forcible address on "Weaknesses in our School Work," dealing at length with the following points: (1) Inadequate preparation. (2) Lack of maturity of judgment, especially among young teachers. (3) Teaching much that must be unlearned. (4) Stilted, hesitating and expressionless reading. (5) The habit of imitation. (6) Thoughtless answering. (7) Ungrammatical answering. (8) Allowing second answers to questions. (9) Hearing unprepared lessons. (10) Superficial examination. (11) Lack of drill in elementary rules of arithmetic. (12) Much is neglected that should receive the teachers attention. (13) Important practical points in arithmetic. (14) Book-keeping of a simple kind in 3rd and 4th classes. (15) Writing, in junior classes. (16) Government of our country (not politics). (17) Cultivating power of expression and thought. (18) Neglect of Physiology and Hygiene. (19) Making success at examination an ultimate object.

Mr. Watson, Principal of Madoc High School, read a paper on Grammar. He would advise teachers to deal with this subject as the scientist deals with botany, substituting the sentence as the unit of language for the plant. This is without doubt the correct method of procedure, and the one which readily commends itself to the advanced educationist.

The last subject discussed was "The Application of Psychological truths to School Work," by Mr. Simmons, of the Stirling High School. The speaker dealt principally with the law of association of ideas, illustrating by reference to the subjects of Algebra, Derivation of words, and Geography. He deprecates the system of teaching mere isolated facts, as for instance in history.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Mackintosh for the excellent programme which he prepared, the Association was closed by the singing of "God Save the Queen."

D. MARSHALL,
Secretary of Association.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to B. J. KENDALL CO., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise." 32-131.

MONEY FOR ALL.
WANTED--A good energetic man, of years, to sell our Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamentals, etc. Permanent employment. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. We sell only first-class stock. Handsome outfit free. Address MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

MADOC HIGH SCHOOL.

MADOC High School will be open for the admission of students, September 2nd. Prospectus of school may be had by application to

A. B. ROSS,
Chairman H. S. Board.
Madoc, August 6th, 1889. 19

JOHN HUFF

Licensed Auctioneer for the
County of Hastings

MADOC, - ONT
All orders promptly attended to, and terms reasonable. 39

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."--Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.
"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."--Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Fairbury, Md.
"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."--Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.
"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedy."--F. A. Pinkham, South Molunness, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."--Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 30 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."--Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.
Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Walter H. Dingman

GROCER.

Keep on hand a full stock of

Groceries and Provisions
of all kinds.

Farmer's Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

FRESH MEAT OF ALL KINDS.

Goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge.

WALTER H. DINGMAN.

Madoc, July 17th, 1889. 16

SALESMEN

WANTED.

Having done business in Canada for the past 30 years, our reputation and responsibility are well known. We pay salary and expenses from the start, if everything is satisfactory. No previous experience required. Write us for terms, which are very liberal, before engaging with any other firm. REFERENCES--Bradstreet's or Dun Wiman & Co's Commercial Agencies, well known to business men; or Standard Bank, Colborne, Ont.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Nurserymen,
COLBORNE, ONT.

100,000 Bushels

of all kinds of Grain wanted,

delivered at the

ELDORADO ELEVATOR.

As I have made arrangements to buy for a Toronto firm, I am prepared to pay

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

for all kinds of Grain. The Elevator will be opened on

The 10th of October.

Give me a call before going elsewhere.

C A MILLER.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. STYDER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND TROTTER'S BREED HORSES,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 25, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like to place in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best treatments on earth. I have used it on my stallions for three years.

Yours truly,
CHAR. A. STYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 2, 1888.

Dear Sir: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for lamenesses, stiff joints, and sprains, and I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly,
A. H. GILBERT,
Manager Troy Laundry Stable.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SALESMAN, WILSON COURT, OMAHA, DEC. 15, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Good Sir: It is my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavin, ten of them being fine animals with big stamens and served me like a new horse. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a Spavin cure.

Yours truly,
ANDREW TURNER,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to you on order of price by the manufacturer. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

House Furnishings

CARPETS,

FLOOR CLOTHS

& LINOLEUM,

MATTING, RUGS, MATS.

Curtains of all Kinds!

Curtain Poles, Window Blinds, &c.

ART DECORATIONS.

(Reliable goods at the lowest prices.)

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.,

Belleville.

CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Com'y

Established 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Stock Capital, \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, \$3,700,000

The Company Lends Money on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest and on favorable terms of re-payment.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased No Commission. No Delay. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

Or to E. D. O'FLYNN, Appraiser at Madoc.

Fall Millinery.

MISS ELLIOTT'S

Fall Stock of the newest designs of

Millinery,

Flowers,

Feathers, &c.,

Is now ready for the inspection of the public.

The finest display for years. Everybody invited.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

Dominion Express Co'y

Have opened an Agency in the town of

MADOC, - ONT.

All merchants and private individuals when ordering goods by express should direct same to be shipped by Dominion Express Co. to secure

Quick Despatch,

Low Rates, and

Careful Handling.

Goods delivered to and collected from all persons

Free of Extra Charge.

Special Rates on Merchandise.

Special Rates on Produce.

Special Rates on Balance of Orders.

Special Rates on Money Shipments.

Special Rates on Printed Matter.

Information gladly furnished by

R. B. CASEMENT, Agent.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable. Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold in 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be obtained of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Custody

The Scotch cattle breeders are in high feather this year. There were sold at public sales in Scotland, 1886 cattle at an average of \$108 per head. Of these 743 were Shorthorns averaging \$117.50, and 1178 Aberdeen Angus averaging a little over \$103. The Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus have their ups and downs on their own native heath with regard to prices. Last year the Shorthorns were ahead about \$6.80 each. In 1887 the Shorthorns were nearly \$20 ahead, while in 1886 the Aberdeen-Angus were nearly \$15, and in 1885 they were nearly even.

The First Voyage.

"My little one's going to sea. It's lonely my heart will be; O, please, please, For once be kind, And bring him again to me." "But, mother, it's not for long, And see, I am brave and strong; The stars of the night Are clear and bright, And hark! to the old Breton song," (Sailors sing on board.)

"You see is great and our boat is small, But heaven is greater than sea and all. Ave Maria!"

II.

The little one lightly sprang On board as the sailors sang, And leaving the pier, His parting cheer Half gayly, half sadly rang. He looked at the mother there, Her hands were clasped in prayer, While steady and strong The old Breton song Rose through the midnight air.

"The sea is great and our boat is small, But Heaven is greater than sea and all. Ave Maria!"

J. L. MOLLOY in Temple Bar.

GENEROSITY.

Chris Whelan came out from the theater in a state of mental exaltation. The play he had been seeing was tragic and the hero—very heroic, very noble and self-sacrificing. In the auditorium the women had been crying their complements off and the men, who were just as much moved, had had the additional excitement of trying to look as if they were not.

Fate had been very kind to Chris Whelan. He was young, strong and impressively handsome; he was rich, well born, well mannered, and thoroughly well liked; but yet he was not exactly content, because, impossible as it may seem in the nineteenth century, he would have liked to be a hero.

He had tried such means of self-sacrifice as appeared open to him; he had gone in for stammering when it was the rage, but he did not catch a fever, nor lose his life nobly rescuing some one from anything disagreeable; moreover, several of the ladies with whom he worked showed signs of falling in love with him, so he gave up stammering as a failure. He had tried politics, choosing an unpropitious time to attach himself to an unpopular party, but did not find even that successful, as a means of self-sacrifice, for his colleagues simply worshipped him, and none of his old friends made the least difference in their behavior towards him.

On this particular night he walked homeward feeling very discontented indeed. The path of romance and self-sacrifice seemed closed against him. He seemed doomed to perpetual enjoyment, which was commonplace and prosaic. He was so wrapped in his own thoughts that he scarcely noticed when some one touched him on the arm.

"Hello, Chris," he said, absently; "where do you come from?"

"I have been to your rooms," said Davis. "They told me there where you were. I tried to wait till you came in, but I got so impatient I couldn't keep still, so I came to meet you."

Whelan was still only half recalled from his own castle-building. "All right; do you want anything?" he said.

"Yes, I want—generosity," said Davis.

Davis would rather have said "justice," but some instinctive knowledge of his friend's character told him that he would be much more likely to get what he wanted if he called it by the more attractive name.

"To be just is only one's duty; that is why one so seldom does it; but there is something flatteringly to one's vanity in the mere name of generosity."

Whelan was thoroughly interested now. "You are in some trouble," he said, "and I can help you. Come into the hall and let me hear."

They walked along slowly in the shadow of the trees, silent at first, but presently Davis began his appeal.

"Chris, old fellow," he said, "we have been friends a long time."

"We have and mean to be, come what may."

Whelan half expected a confession of murder, forgery or bigamy, or perhaps all three, and was fairly reeling in the thought of how steadfastly he would stand by his friend.

Davis went on.

"You are a lucky fellow, Whelan; you are rich, popular, in good society, a favorite with the best sort of women."

"Well, yes," said Whelan. It was all true, and he did not see any need to deny it.

"Well, yes, what then?"

"On the other hand, I am—well, not anything to look at or talk of—a person of no account whatever. I want you to see clearly how much that is worth having; you have, and how little I have. I want you to recognize this as being generosity."

all your advantages any woman who was not a fool would jump at you."

"You forget one thing," said Whelan, slowly; "any woman who does. I am fond of Madge Parry—No, he went on for a moment, then, I can't think of it."

But the answer showed Davis that he had been thinking of it.

They sat silent for a moment or two and then Davis tried again.

"You remember that fellow in the Bible, Chris, that we used to hear about when we were boys? The great man had flocks and herds without number, you know. The poor man had only one ewe lamb. You are in the position of the rich man; don't take her from me."

"It's altogether different," said Whelan, whose scrupulous knowledge was vague but practical, since he mixed the allegory with the fact and between the two made out his case.

"It's altogether different; Miss Parry doesn't belong to you like the lamb did to the fellow in the story, and he was cheated out of it, while no one is acting unfairly toward you. You did introduce me to her, I know, but I did not know you liked her, and I had the trial was as free to me as to you."

"That's all true," said Davis, congratulating himself inwardly on having taken the right line at first. "That's why I ask you for generosity and not for justice. Some men might say, 'I introduced you to the woman I loved, trusting you not to suppress me,' but I don't; I ask you to give up to me, not because I have the best right, but because I have the greatest need. I love her as a prosperous man such as you cannot love. She is my riches, my society, my ambition, as well as my love; and what have I to offer? What means have I of winning her love in comparison with you? Don't you see how terribly handicapped I should be in a contest with you? What could happen to me but defeat? And I tell you that in this matter defeat will be bitter than death. It will be hard to be such a blundering fool as a friend, from my friend, too, who is armed so much better than I that I have no chance against him."

Whelan did not answer. He sat looking absently at the clear, silent, frosty sky. The Mall was getting empty now, and the cold pure night air was quieting and pleasant. The surprise with which he had listened to his friend's request began to wear off; the feeling of exaltation which had filled him when he left the theater began to reassert itself. He remembered how eagerly he had longed for an opportunity of self-sacrifice for half an hour ago, and was almost ashamed to see that now his opportunity had come, it was doubtful whether he would avail himself of it. He looked across at Davis, and saw his attitude of utter and helpless dejection; he fancied too, that he saw tears in his eyes, and was profoundly touched. At the moment his friend's pleadings seemed to him full of force and truth. There could be no question which of the two wanted (to use the only available word) Miss Parry most. Would it not be contemptible to use all his ungentlemanly advantages against a man who had absolutely no power of competing with him? So easy a victory would be no glory, but to resign a certain victory was true generosity.

After a long pause he spoke.

"You think she will have you, Davis?"

"I am sure of it. If not, you can't try your chance, you know."

"Leave my chance out of the question and try your own, and I wish you success with all my heart, Tom."

Three months later the marriage of Miss Parry and Mr. Davis was announced in the papers, and Chris Whelan, who had been keeping himself out of the way through the best part of the season, now felt himself at liberty to return to town.

"You won't mind my looking you up occasionally, I suppose?" he said to Davis; "I shall like to know how you get on."

"Oh, come by all means," Davis said enthusiastically. "You have the right to see the results of your generosity, and you'll congratulate yourself when you do see it."

"We are making a success of marriage, Madge and I."

So Chris went. The Davises had nothing of what is usually termed "patriotic," but they had a cozy little place at Fothering, where Chris got in the way of going very often. Indeed, always sure of a warm welcome from his friend and his friend's wife.

Mrs. Davis, indeed, was particularly gracious and cordial toward her husband's friend, but now and then Chris caught a glimpse of something behind her friendly manner that puzzled him. She was the most charming and lovable woman he had ever seen, and of course she was passionately attached to her ugly, commonplace husband. This was quite as it should be, only why did she so labor to convince him of a fact he never doubted? So time wore on, and if he began to find that the hours spent in his friend's house were the only hours worth having in his life, the discovery did not disturb him much. He went at his own risk; Davis was glad to have him, and Madge was absolutely safe in her exaggerated love for her husband.

Now it happened that while Davis and his wife had been on their honeymoon they had fallen in with an old acquaintance of his who was a great admirer of pretty women, and he had been so taken with Madge's beauty and brightness that he was paring with her. Immediately made his will in his nephew's favor, "as a recognition of his good sense and cleverness in securing such a charming and amiable woman as his wife."

The old man said nothing about this at the time or afterward; he probably saw other pretty women and forgot all about Madge, for he never held out a helping hand to her in all the long struggle with poverty which followed their marriage, and he took no notice when he was informed that their child called after him. But if he forgot his fancy for her, he also forgot to make any other will, and when at last news of his death reached Davis in London, he found himself the owner of a good railway stock, a fine old country house, several well-kept farms and a coal mine at Glywryth, North Wales.

This, of course, entirely revolutionized the three lives. Davis and his wife had now the means to enter that sort of society which in London he had been so vainly only doubtful as to whether they should follow their claims to admission on his wealth or her beauty, and Whelan found those pleasant impromptu or matter-of-course visits quite out of the question.

At the end of the season Mr. and Mrs. Davis went to Wales, but their departure made very little difference to Chris, the separation of the past month had been so complete.

Presently, however, he received a letter from the Davises, asking him to spend a few days with them, to inspect the new house

and the farms and the coal mines and the scenery, and to run over generally. He went gladly enough, and had a pleasant time, almost as pleasant as the old days of Fothering.

Davis was full of triumph in his new possessions, but he did not bore his guests with them, but let him off easily as far as mountaineering and farm inspecting were concerned. But on one point he was resolute, Whelan must go down a coal mine.

Whelan agreed, but he was not very enthusiastic about the expedition; so it was postponed time after time until the day before he intended leaving. At breakfast Mrs. Davis, remembering that Chris had not yet seen the mine, proposed that they should walk down and visit it that morning. Davis, agreeing, they lost no time in setting out, but half way there, they met the manager, who reminded Davis that it was a holiday, and the men were not working.

"Dear me, so it is," said Davis. "I had quite forgotten. What is to be done? We can't let you go back without seeing our mine, Whelan."

"We can go all the same, can't we?" asked Madge. "It is the mine we want to see, not the men. I have not been down myself yet and I want to go so much. You can find us a guide, I suppose, Mr. Wyatt?"

"I'll see to it," said the manager. "If you have not any engagement yourself to-day, perhaps you would come with us."

Mr. Wyatt said he should be most happy, and set off to find a guide, and in due time the party found themselves wandering about in the dark and dirt and bad air, and trying to pretend that they liked it because it was a new sensation.

Mr. Wyatt and the guide had wandered to a little distance. Madge was just asserting vigorously that she would never allow any of the children to come into this dreadful place, when they were startled by a sudden sound was heard. Instinctively they all stood still and waited; there was a loud, dull roar—a shaking, as it seemed, of the very foundations of the earth—a crash, and then the whole roof of that part of the mine near which they stood fell in and there was dead silence and black darkness.

Davis was the first to speak.

"Nobody need be alarmed if we are all here," he said. "Madge, are you all right? Whelan? That's well. And Wyatt and Derrick?"

Neither Wyatt nor the guide answered; they had been some distance away when the roof fell in, and it was too evident that they were buried beneath the ruins.

"Well, we are all right," said Davis. "Let us be thankful for that, at least. I don't know much of my own mine yet, but I know we can't be very low down, we must be quite near the surface, in fact, and they know at the house where we are, so we have a good chance of being rescued."

But even while they spoke they heard other explosions, one after another, in different parts of the mine, and presently one in their immediate neighborhood was followed by a rush of hot air, and then by a stream of water which quickly covered the bottom of the space where they stood.

"Good heaven, this is serious!" exclaimed Davis. "Little as I know, I know what this means. The water keeps coming in and there is no outlet for it. We are in great danger, where are you?"

Madge struggled through the fast-rising water toward her husband's voice and clung to him desperately.

"Tom, dear," she cried, "you speak of danger. Tell me the truth. Do you mean—is it death?"

"I am afraid it is."

She gave a little smothered cry and fell back into her husband's arms. She was not a particularly courageous woman, and there was small wonder if she was terribly frightened now. There was a long silence, and then Whelan spoke.

"Good God, Davis, can't you say anything to comfort her? To make it seem easier? It's your place to help the poor child to bear it."

"She has fainted," said Davis, shortly. "It is best so. She won't feel it so much when the end comes."

"An awful end for her. It is maddening. If one could only do something to save her—something to help her."

Something in his tone amazed and even interested Davis, in spite of his own horror.

"Why, Whelan," he exclaimed, "you don't mean to say you care for her still? This has been going on for years! You have been going on caring for her all these years!"

"Still," repeated Whelan. "All this time? Why, of course I do. I should have gone on all my life and here, however long we had both lived. You have made her very happy, Tom, so it is just as well as it is, but if I'd known at the time what it would cost I don't think I could have done it, and if you had known I don't think you would have accepted the sacrifice."

"What sacrifice?"

It was Madge who spoke, starting from her husband's arms and questioning with passionate eagerness.

"What sacrifice? I was not fainting; if I had been I think I would still have heard such words as those. What sacrifice?"

"Never mind now, Madge," said her husband, feeling for her in the dark; "it is all past now. We have only a few moments left to live. Don't let us say anything to disturb them."

Madge flung away his hands angrily.

"What sacrifice? I will know: I will understand before I die. What sacrifice? Speak, one of you!"

"My dear, be reasonable," said Davis, fruitfully, using the usual "husbandese" for "don't contradict me." "It is a past matter between Whelan and me."

She broke away and stood apart from both of them.

"It concerns me, too," she said. "I know so much already. Mr. Whelan, you know what I heard; finish the story."

"As you will," said Chris. "Tom, I think I have a right to tell her now. It is only that we both loved Tom, Madge, as you heard just now, but Tom asked me to give you up to him because he needed you more, and I did so. It was hard to bear at the time—it has been harder since; but as it has turned out so well I am content."

"Content!" the word rang sharply through the darkness. "Content—yes, we have both been content when we might have been happy. Oh, why did you do it? Why did you do it?"

She had come close to him now and was saying his name fiercely.

"Why did you do it? What right had you to sacrifice me? That you might be generous? Generous! No, you were so selfish and cruel; you trod on my heart that

you might rise a step higher in virtue. Was I a stake at cards that you should let your friend win me from mere good nature? Was I a place in the world that you should step aside and resign me to him? Was I not a body and soul, a living woman, who had a right to a voice in her own disposal?"

"But, Madge," cried Whelan, amazed at her anger, "one word. How could I know? If you had refused Davis—"

"Refused him—can you not understand? You both came to my mother's house, and I thought—I hoped—no matter now what I thought and hoped, for you left me without a word—and it seemed to me that you were selfish and he was true, and that I had been foolish and blind to have believed in you, and to have misinterpreted you. He was ready to love me, when you had left me. What wonder?"

He was touched by his patience, won by his selfishness.

"But you seemed so fond of your husband, so happy, that I was almost glad—"

"Seemed!" she cried bitterly. "Was I to let you, who I thought had liked me and tried of me, think that I regretted you? So you were glad of your work, were you? Ah, you are very noble, I know, Chris Whelan, very unselfish, very generous; but your unselfishness has blinded my life. Your generosity has wronged me grievously."

"Madge!" cried Davis reproachfully, "have you no feeling for me that you speak so? Have I not been a good husband to you?"

"I can forgive you," she said quietly, "that is all. You have both wronged me, but you less than he."

Before either of the men had time to answer, another explosion shook the place where they stood. There was a sound of earth and stones falling into the water near them, then the air grew suddenly lighter and a cool breeze blew in their faces.

Davis gave a cry of relief.

"Look here!" he shouted, "we shan't die this time. See, there's an opening up above; we are even nearer to the surface than I thought. Do you see that big boulder that is uncovers now? We can climb up that and then lift each other up so as to struggle through the opening above. We are saved! Courage, Madge! Whelan, for heaven's sake, stop looking so tragic! Don't you see we are saved, man?"

Whelan's face did not clear.

"Come with me a moment, Davis," he said, "I have something to say to you."

"Speak before me," said Madge, firmly. "Let us have no more private compact between you."

"Good," said Whelan quietly. "Your husband says we are saved. Don't you see that only two of us are saved? Who will help up the third?"

"Good heavens!" said Davis. "I never thought of that."

"Think of it now," said Chris, still speaking very quietly.

"You mean, think which?"

"Yes, that is what I mean."

Perhaps in his heart Whelan felt that it was his friend's turn to be generous. Perhaps he had some hope that Davis might feel the same; if so, he was disappointed.

"A mercy not grow in unselfishness, but living for years in the enjoyment of the result of a selfish action. A man who will not meanly as 25 is tolerably likely to not still more meanly at 30."

"Well," said Davis at length, "the third of us may be saved, too. We could bring help."

"Nonsense; the water is rising too fast for there to be any chance of help coming in time. The one who remains here must die."

"Well, you know, Chris," said Davis, with a good deal of shame in his voice, but a good deal of stubbornness, too, "I'm a married man and I have children, and now that I have all this property I have very heavy responsibilities; and really, you know, whenever one hears of a case like this, it is always the unmarried man who offers to stay. I really think it should be you."

"You think so? Suppose we leave it to your wife to decide."

Davis hesitated. "I think that will be hardly fair," he began.

"But I will have it so," said Whelan, suddenly. "If you won't consent I'll refuse to help you in any case, and we two will drown together; but, if you will let Madge decide I will abide by her decision. What do you say?"

"I suppose I have no choice," said Davis. "Madge, which of us do you decide for?"

"I will not choose," cried Madge, passionately. "I only wish it could be I who should be left behind. It should be I if I had strength left one of you and might save my way. You are ready enough to arrange my life to suit yourselves. But I am less hardy; I dare not take such an awful responsibility upon myself. You are mad to think I could."

"But, Madge," said Whelan, gently, "if it is true that we between us spoiled your life, can we do more to atone than offer you this choice now? If we only thought of ourselves then, we want—at least I want—to do what is best for you now, choose."

"I will not. It is cruel to ask it. How can I sentence either of you to death? You are the noblest man I ever knew, but the most blind and cruel. Tom is my husband; we have children; we have lived together all these years, and I have grown to love him. But yet—Oh, Chris! Chris! God forgive you your generosity! But for that I should have loved a much better man."

Chris drew back.

"Come, Davis," he said, "I've got my answer. They struggled toward the boulder together, and without much difficulty climbed to the top of it."

Whelan turned to Davis. "You will go first, I suppose, and help Madge from the top?"

But Davis had some vague suspicion in his mind. If he left those two together he might never see Madge again.

"You'll let me first," he said.

"You'll let me? I am the stronger, you know."

Davis nodded.

"Thanks, now, Madge."

He took her in his arms to raise her, then passed.

"Good-by," he said, "good-by, Madge. I think you have been a little hard on me. I made a great mistake, but I meant well. I can do no more than I'm sorry, can I? Don't you think you might be a little sorry too?"

She could see each other plainly now in the bright light that streamed straight down upon them. A sudden bewildering change came in Madge's eyes. He looked at her eagerly. What was in her mind? What was

rising to her lips? Something that would make her life possible even now, or at least make death sweet?

"Madge," he whispered, "Madge, what is it?"

"Hullo! Hullo! Is any one alive down there?"

It was Wyatt's voice, and Wyatt's good-natured, ugly face peered through the opening.

"All there! Ah, that's good! Derrick and I got out all right, so we rushed off and got a ladder, and now if you'll just move one of the way I'll let you down and you can all come out of that ugly hole as soon as you like."

So in about three minutes the tragedy was over, and Whelan will never know to his dying day what it was that Mrs. Davis was going to say to him.

Some three months later the papers gave a detailed account of the marriage of Lady Lillie Levison and Chris Whelan, but the papers said nothing about one little incident that took place. After the ceremony, when Chris had gone through all the manifold promises that a bridegroom makes by order of the Prayer Book, he turned to the sweet little woman who had loved him so long and so faithfully, and made another on his own account.

"Lilly darling, I promise you that I will never be generous again as long as I live."

How to Hide the Collar Bone.

The editor of the "New York Sun" has recently been confronted with a poser. A lady reader of his columns, who believes in his encyclopedic knowledge, has written him thus:—"I want to ask you if you won't please give me an article on the development of the throat—directions about the proper way to take to hide my collar bone. I am plump enough otherwise, so my awkward neck isn't due to thinness of body generally."

Not wishing to show the white feather or once he braced himself for the task, but it is evident he realized his inability to furnish the information desired. His complaint that the lady has not been sufficiently specific in her description of herself, that in order to proceed intelligently and safely he ought to know something about the lady's age, and as to her taste as to collar bones. Assuming, however, that she prefers a collar well hidden away in adipose, he mentions certain dietary agents which might aid play.

"Starch, sugar, pit-curd, and beer have fattened numbers of persons; while eggs, meat, milk, and a reasonable supply of plum pudding might be induced to expand part of their potentiality upon the clothing of a collar bone, if accompanied by a swinging of the arms at length, backward and forward and up and down and by a rolling of the head about the exercise to be pursued faithfully for ten minutes every day for a year, and care being taken not to sprain the neck when the operations with the head are first essayed or vigorously performed. Nevertheless he admonishes his fair questioner that "none of the expedients in question are sure. Nature watches very jealously over parts of her handiwork, and it may be that the collar bone of our correspondent is one of the matters with which nature is so satisfied that she will brook no change in it." And thus he runs on through nearly a column of humorous and sarcastic banter, torturing without mercy the silly creature who imagined she had too much collar bone to be content with her ideal of beauty. Still one can hardly blame the editor for putting her on the spot, for surely such a question is unworthy of a serious answer. And yet it is to be feared that this lady was only one a little weaker than many others, who know enough to hold their peace, but whose highest ambition is to appear beautiful. Not that beauty in itself is to be condemned or discouraged, for the Creator loves the beautiful; but that beauty of form and figure should be sought after at the expense of those finer qualities of the soul, whose possession will transfigure any face and make it pleasant and winsome, is the thing to be deplored. And this capital blunder is being made by thousands every day.

The Successor of Henry Ward Beecher.

Since the going out of the great light which for forty years shone forth from Plymouth pulpit, the public have not so frequently heard of the things said and done within that famous house of worship. And yet the death of Henry Ward Beecher has not proved the destruction of the society to which for so many years he rendered acceptable service. The labors which he instituted have been taken up by his successor, and the organization which Philadelphia carried on, have not been allowed to collapse or decline. Though several months have elapsed since the choice was actually made, the formal installation of Dr. Lyman Abbott as successor of Mr. Beecher. Dr. Lyman took place until Thursday the 16th inst. On that occasion, Dr. Abbott made a statement of his theological views. No one can mistake his position in relation to the "new departure" or what has been called "progressive orthodoxy." When asked to explain the doctrine of the Trinity, he replied, "God is so great and I am so small that I cannot explain it." Concerning his creed he stated "I count the resurrection of Christ as the best attested fact in ancient history." He declared in clear and emphatic tones his belief that Christ was God in man; that the gospel history is authentic; and that Jesus not only wrought the miracles recorded of him but that He rose from the dead and is alive for ever more. Touching the question of probation after death, he "reproduced the doctrine that his earthly life ended probation. But the hypothesis that Christ will be present in another life to all who have not known him here, he did not accept because there was a lack of evidence to support it. Though a spiritual son of Mr. Beecher, whom he succeeds he is not a copyist of his spiritual father. Indeed, in nothing does he resemble his lamented pastor more than in his independence of thought as a religious thinker. The management of Plymouth Church fell confident that they are entering upon an era of prosperity which will rival that of former times. Recently their annual sale of pews realized the gratifying sum of \$17,000. This, though not equal to the amount received in Mr. Beecher's day comes well up to the \$20,000 the usual annual income from this source when the great orator occupied his pulpit throne.

The prospects are that emigration to Canada from Britain during the coming season will be less even than last year.

Subscribers to this paper residing in the United States and distant parts of Canada must in future pay their subscriptions in advance, and those failing to comply with this request will be marked off the list. Subscribers in this locality to whom accounts have been sent, are requested to adopt the advance system also, or it will be necessary for us to reduce our list to prompt paying subscribers.

Latest Local News.

—See O'Hara's new advt. in this issue.

—The Skating Rink is in good order now.

—Friday next, 14th, will be St. Valentine's day.

—Mr. J. W. Blair left for Toronto on Monday.

—Mrs. Loomis is recovering from her late severe illness.

—Last year begins Feb. 19th. Go od Friday will come on April 4th.

—Last Friday night's snow storm was the heaviest of this season so far.

—The Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East meets at Smith Falls on March 4th.

—Sleighting has been good since last Friday's snow storm. It is predicted, however, that it will not last long.

—Hubbell & English, merchants, of Marmora, have made an assignment to Mr. A. W. Carscadden, assignee, of that village.

—Mr. W. Mackintosh, I. P. S., is in Toronto this week attending to duties as one of the Provincial Board of Examiners.

—The Hon. Billa Flint celebrated his 85th anniversary on Sunday last, having been born on the 9th of February, 1805.

—There will be a grand Carnival on the Madoc Skating Rink on Friday evening Feb. 21st. Barrel Race the same evening. Full particulars next week.

—Mr. Joseph A. Chambers has disposed of his grocery business to Mr. Jeff. Caverly. The latter moves the stock to Crookston, where he is opening a store.

—Rev. R. Robinson, of Belleville, whose accident we recorded in our last issue, died from the effects of the fall on Sunday last. He was at one time stationed in Madoc.

—Capt. Wm. Power, the well known horse owner, died near Belleville on Saturday. He owned Lady Kate, which won the Queen's Plate at Toronto in 1866, and which trotted many a good race in this district.

—A copy of the *Daily Ontario* came to hand this week dated February 9th. We are prepared to believe that the staff of that journal are capable of almost anything, but thought they would draw the line at printing on Sunday. And still we are asked to support foreign missionaries!

—Prof. Somebody-or-other announced a wonderful slight-of-hand performance in the Masonic Hall two nights of last week. The expected audience did not attend, the owner of the Hall seized a trunk for rent, and the worthy showmen had to leave town the next morning without breakfast.

—Madoc Lodge of Oddfellows will give another of their popular "Open Lodge" entertainments on Monday evening next, to which all relatives of members and friends of the Lodge generally are invited. The programme will commence at 8 o'clock, and refreshments will be served during the evening.

Auction Sale.

Mr. W. A. Fringle, west half Lot 6, 9th Concession of Madoc, will sell by public auction on Monday, March 5th, his stock, implements, &c. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. John Huff, Auctioneer.

Church Dedication.

The new Methodist Church at Nugent Appointment, Coe Hill Mission, will be dedicated on Sunday, March 2nd, by appropriate services by Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A., Chairman of this District. A tea-meeting will be held the following Monday evening. See posters for particulars.

Maple Sugar.

It is early for maple sugar, but it has been made already this year. Mrs. Jno. Johnston, of Huntingdon, as usual, being the first, having had a "sugaring off" on February 5th, and, as usual, *THE REVIEW* came in for a "first taste," our thanks being due to Mrs. Johnston for a couple of handsome cakes.

Army Litigation.

The Salvation Army authorities of the United States yesterday issued a writ against Wm. Curry to recover possession of the north half of lot 145, in the village of Tweed, and to set aside two mortgages registered thereon. The property in question has been held by trustees, who it appears, had no authority to mortgage it.

Protecting the Farmers.

It seems strange that an Act of Parliament should be required to prevent farmers from allowing themselves to be swindled by chaps. Mr. S. B. Burdett has introduced a bill into parliament with the object of protecting farmers from the hull-less oats and similar swindles. Mr. Burdett's bill provides that whoever obtains a note or other evidence of indebtedness in consideration of a sale to another person of any seed grain or other cereals at a fictitious price or price equal to or more than twice the market price of such grain, or who sells a note so obtained, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years nor less than one year, or be fined from \$100 to \$300.

Died in the Asylum.

It is reported that Mrs. Mackley, late of Madoc, who was confined in the County goal at Belleville for some months, and removed to the asylum a few weeks ago, has died at the latter institution. She was about 70 years of age.

Booming Crookston.

The stone quarries at Crookston are bringing prosperity to that place. J. Brodigan & Co., of Madoc, have had a force of men at work there for some months, and now the G. T. R. double track contractors, McArthur Bros., are opening quarries there and will employ from 75 to 100 men during the summer.

A Wise Move.

Belleville city council have appointed a committee on industries and railways at its last meeting, and have decided to make a strong effort for connection with the C. P. R. Parliament will be asked for assistance. It was felt that Belleville, now dependent on one line of railway, could not successfully compete with other centres.

An Active Member.

A. F. Wood, M. P. P., is one of the committee appointed by the House on "The Library," and is also a member of the following Standing Committees which are appointed at the commencement of every session:—"Railways," "Private Bills," "Municipal," "Public Accounts," and "Printing." Evidently he will have plenty to do.

They Are Coming.

The Salvation Army in this village announce a treat for their friends on Saturday and Sunday next, February 15th and 16th, when the superb Brass Band of the Canadian Household Troops will make a two-days visit to Madoc. This band, as a musical organization, is very highly spoken of throughout the Dominion where they have so far visited, and consists of 21 pieces. Their visit will doubtless attract a large gathering and do good for the Army in Madoc.

A Bad Hill.

The Town Hall hill is becoming notorious for crippling our citizens. A few months ago Miss Burns slipped on this hill and broke an arm; last Wednesday Chas. Nix fell and fractured one of his legs below the knee, and again on Friday last Mrs. Fletcher had the misfortune to slip and fall, sustaining a broken arm as the result. All these accidents happened, we believe, near the same place. Mrs. Fletcher, being a widow, and alone, is deserving of sympathy.

The Jesuits.

The third edition of Principal Austin's 50 pp. book, *The Jesuits*, is at hand. This book is having wonderful sale. The first edition contained chapters on the Origin, History, Aims, Immoral Teaching, Expulsions, and Condemnations of the Jesuits, The Jesuits Estates Act and the Bull of Pope Clement, abolishing them. This contains in addition an introduction by J. L. Hughes and articles by Prof. Goldwin Smith and Hon. John Charlton. Price, 15c. Agents wanted. Copies may be obtained of Principal Austin, B. D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Epworth League.

The Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A., preached on the above named subject last Sabbath evening. He characterized the movement as of the most important in modern Methodism. The Rev. gentleman briefly sketched the origin and growth of the "League." He stated that the design of the movement is to bind the young people of the church together, in a united association, for the promotion of personal piety, intellectual culture, and practical christian work. It would help to qualify the young people for intelligent christian activity, and would furnish for every one an appropriate field of toil. Mr. Lambly's earnest utterances were listened to by a very large and deeply interested congregation.

Athletic Club.

We are pleased to find that the efforts of some of our citizens who have been exerting themselves of late for the formation of an Athletic Club promise to be successful. The High School Board having granted the use of the gymnasium in the High School for one night in each week, Mr. Harry Price, who has had the advantage of exceptional training in athletics, has consented to take charge of the club, and the first meeting will be held a week from this evening at eight, in the basement of High School. All persons old or young who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the club have only to furnish themselves with dumb-bells and Indian clubs, pay the small admission fee necessary to cover the cost of lighting the room, attend punctually at the hour agreed upon, and then follow the captain's orders. All the apparatus and any further information required can be procured through Mr. Price. We trust the club will receive all needed encouragement and we wish its promoters all success.

A beautiful young lady became so sadly disfigured with pimples and blotches that it was feared she would die of grief. A friend recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which she took, and was completely cured. She is now one of the fairest of the fair.

Promotion Examinations.

The North Hastings Uniform Promotion and Review Examinations will be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of March next. The following extracts are taken from the regulations issued by Inspector Mackintosh:

Those who desire to be promoted to the Fifth Class must pass the High School Entrance Examination, which will be held on July 3rd, 4th, and 5th, at Stirling, Madoc, and Bancroft. Not only candidates for promotion, but all pupils who have been in the Senior First (Part II.) Second, or Third class for more than six months should write on the papers set for their respective classes. The number of sets of papers required for each class should have been reported to the Inspector before February 8th. Examining Committee for Third Class answers—Grammar, D. Marshall (Madoc), Miss Chapman; Literature, G. W. Sine (Stirling), D. Sager; Hygiene and Temperance, J. T. Clarke (Ivanhoe), R. B. Chisholm (Arlington), W. H. Minchin (Harold); Composition, G. B. Fraser (Sine); Geography, Miss Lavin (Madoc), Miss Mackintosh; History, E. T. Williams (Big Springs); Mental Arithmetic, George A. Meiklejohn (Bridgewater); Drawing and Penmanship, D. O. McArthur (Marmora); Spelling, D. Cornet (Eldorado). The Third Class answers in each subject should, with the exceptions specified in Regulation 8, be mailed to the examiner in that subject whose address has been given. The answers and a certified list of the names of the candidates (ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER) and of the marks given to each, should be mailed to the Inspector not later than April 5th. Examiners and others are requested to report to the Inspector any evidences of irregularities in connection with the examinations which may become known to them. A lithographed diploma will be presented to each successful pupil of the Third and Fourth Classes who obtains, at least, two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks. After the examination, cases which seem to require special treatment should be reported to the Inspector. Without his sanction, no one should be promoted who has not passed the examination.

MADOC MARKETS.

Roller Flour	72 1/2 to \$2 25
Fall Wheat	78 " 82
Spring Wheat	78 " 82
Corn Meal	1 60 " 2 00
Barley	35 " 40
Rye	35 " 40
Pea	50 " 52
Oats	22 " 25
Potatoes, per bag	40 " 50
Lard	10 " 12
Butter	18 " 20
Apples, per bag	50 " 75
Pork, per lb.	7 " 8

Township Taxes

NOTICE.

A. L. taxes due the Township of Madoc must be paid to the undersigned on or before Friday, 28th day of February, inst., for costs will be added in every instance.

ANDREW NICHOLSON,
Collector.

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It has permanently cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have pulmonary symptoms such as cough, difficulty of breathing, and loss of strength, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists.

FOUR BOOKS FREE!

THE RURAL CANADIAN for 1890, the leading Agricultural Journal of Canada, and your choice of any four of the following books for ONE DOLLAR:

1. Dr. Rameau. By Georges Ohnet.
2. Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon.
3. The Texas' Revenge. By Jules Verne.
4. The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. By Robert L. Stevenson.
5. The Death of Ivan Iutsh. By Count Tolstoi.
6. A Terrible Temptation. By Charles Reade.
7. Tom Brown at Rugby. By Thomas Hughes.
8. The Sketch Book. By Washington Irving.
9. The Last of the Mohicans.
10. Widow Bedott Papers.
11. Knickerbocker's New York. By Washington Irving.
12. My Husband and I. By Count Lyof Tolstoi.
13. Jack of all Trades. By Charles Reade.
14. Grandfather's Chair. By Hawthorne.
15. The Cioister and the Hearth. By Reade.
16. Spoondynke. By Stanley Huntley.
17. Not Like Other Girls. By Rosa Carey.
18. Rambles from Russia to Spain; or, Out-door Life in Europe. By E. P. Thwing.
19. Esther. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
20. Charlotte Temple. By Mrs. Rowson.
21. The Flying Dutchman; or, The Death Ship. By W. Clark Russell.
22. The Pride of the Paddock. By Hawley Smart.
23. The Passenger from Scotland Yard.
24. Twice Told Tales. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
25. Bottle's Children. By John Strange Winter.
26. Mona's Choice. By Mrs. Alexander.
27. The Travels and Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen.
28. The Hon. Mrs. Vereker. By The Duchess.
29. Chris. By W. E. Norris.
30. Paul and Virginia. By St. Pierre.
31. The Tale of Three Lions. By H. Rider Haggard.
32. The Devil's Die. By Grant Allen.
33. Cleopatra. By H. Rider Haggard.
34. Derrick Vaughan, Novelist. By Edna Lyall.
35. A Crooked Path. By Mrs. Alexander.
36. Marooned. By W. Clark Russell.
37. A Hardy Norseman. By Edna Lyall.
38. Merle's Crusade. By Rosa N. Carey.
39. Sweet Lavender. By H. L. Williams.
40. The Beauty of the King. By Dr. Thwing.
41. Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures. By Douglas Jerrold.
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43. Salathiel; or, the Wandering Jew. 2nd vol.
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RURAL CANADIAN

5 Jordan Street, TORONTO.

The Wonderful Cheap Store!

KEARNS & Co., MADOC.

Great Christmas Sale!

Of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, commencing on Saturday, November 30th, and will continue until January 1st, 1890. The whole of our entire stock to be cleared out at a great sacrifice for the next 30 days. Call early and secure some of the greatest bargains ever offered by any Dry Goods House in this country. See our stock of Dress Goods at 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, and 25 cents, worth nearly double the price we ask for them. All our trimmings are also reduced away down in price. Ladies' under vests, wool hose, and gloves at about half-price. Ladies' newest felt hat shapes and all kinds of trimmings very low in price. Gray flannels at 11, 15, 17, 18, and 20 cents, and all kinds of goods kept in a first-class dry goods store, to be sold at about half price. See our men's suits at \$3.95, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, and \$8.50, worth double the price we ask for them. Men's heavy overcoats at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, and \$7.50, worth double the price. A lot of tweed pants from \$1 to \$2.50. Boys suits from \$1.95 to \$4.75. Boys overcoats from \$2.50 up. A large stock of boys underwear at cost. A large stock of men's and boys' felt hats and caps at cost. Men's shirts, ties, gloves and socks at half price, and everything in our store must be cleared out by Jan. 1st, 1890. Be sure and call early and don't be disappointed. Remember the place. The Wonderful Cheap Store. Four doors south of Moon's Hotel, Madoc.

KEARNS & Co.

STOCK-TAKING SALE!

—AT—

THE 4 BIG

MADOC.

This cheap sale will positively end the 1st Feb., and until then you can get the best bargains ever offered in the following lines of first-class goods, as they must be sold at any price. Take advantage of this sale and secure some cheap bargains. It is impossible to give you prices in this space or I would gladly do so, but I will give you a few of the lines in which the greatest slaughter will be made:—

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Full Cloth Pants, Cotton and Tweed Pants, Top Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Knitted Jackets, Caps, Socks, Shawls, Flannels, Dress Goods, Shirts, Full Cloths, and Tweeds.

Come at Once and have First Choice.

T. McNAMARA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIAN.

A constabulary in Hamilton fell out of a window and broke one of his hips.

Mr. Richard Cartwright has been elected president of the Ontario Reform Club.

Westworth County farmers are complaining of the destruction of their clover crop.

Nellie Bly, the New York World tourist, was born in Frontenac county, Ontario, in 1862.

Official notice has been given at Ottawa that the *modus vivendi* will expire on February 15th.

Ritualists and anti-Ritualists are making war upon each other in the Church of the Assumption, Hamilton.

The annual report of McGill University in Montreal shows that there are now in the institution 699 students.

Rev. Abbe Andre Nersis, a priest of the Order of St. Basil in Montreal, has died from pneumonia, aged 76.

Hen. A. Mackenzie completed his 65th year on Tuesday, and was the recipient of numerous congratulations.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, has instructed his clergy to pray that the influenza scourge may be taken away.

The Montreal wholesale trade, according to a despatch, are complaining bitterly of dull business and falling collections.

United States lumbermen say that Canadian lumbermen are stealing billions of feet of lumber from the United States.

The Methodist church at Resper was reopened on Sunday after a thorough renovation. The collections amounted to \$1,470.

The late Dr. Cronin was a member of the Royal Academy, and the call for the payment of his insurance has been made in Canada.

It is stated that Chief Justice Johnson and Mr. Chaplin will be knighted at the next distribution of honours on the Queen's birthday.

Montreal has invited the South American delegates now at Washington to pay her a visit, promising to extend to them the city's hospitality.

Fatal cases of influenza continue to be reported from different sections all over the continent. Quebec city and vicinity have suffered severely.

Ald. McBride, of Montreal, has asked leave to introduce a by-law imposing a tax of \$1,000 on every establishment where liquor is sold by the glass.

It is expected that the Manitoba Government will distribute seed grain to the farmers of some sections which suffered severely from last summer's drought.

The Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railways are all suffering from the snow blockade, but the Canadian Pacific is all right.

The North and South Westworth Agricultural Societies think the Hamilton Fair Directors have been too free with expenditures, and will not amalgamate.

Captain Wm. Kennedy, who was one of the crew sent on by Lady Franklin to search for her husband in the Arctic regions, died near Winnipeg in his 76th year on Saturday.

There were 82 deaths in Montreal last week from diseases of the respiratory organs. The entire death rate was 163, compared with 82 for the corresponding week last year.

The Dominion Dairywomen's Association annual convention will be held in Ottawa on February 17, 18 and 19, and the Fruit Growers' convention on the 19th, 20th and 21st.

Direct communication between Halifax and Vancouver and Victoria was made last Saturday by the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. and congratulatory messages were exchanged.

The City Solicitor of Hamilton has obtained an interim injunction against the Grand Trunk railway prohibiting it from continuing work on the spur line at Burlington Beach.

The District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, Kingston, writes a letter to which he wants Mr. Taylor Allen Labor Bill to go further and include a prohibition of the awarding of contracts to foreign contractors.

Whitely is to call a Conference of representatives of towns on Lake Ontario served only by the Grand Trunk to consider a scheme for straightening that road. Also whether the C. P. R. cannot be induced to tap the town.

UNITED STATES.

Another fall of snow has made the blockade in the western states as bad as ever.

Ex-Senator Riddleberger died last week at Winchester, Va. He was a fire-eating upholder of the Irish cause.

Five hundred and sixty-one persons died in Chicago last week, during five days.

General Lester B. Frazier died at Canastota, N. Y., on Monday last, of pneumonia.

The lumber product of the Northwestern States last year was over 756 million feet less than in 1888.

The Masonic fraternity of Chicago have just purchased a site there for a proposed \$5,000,000 temple.

Adams Express, the celebrated showman, has died at Philadelphia from pneumonia, aged 61.

The Commissioner of the New York State reclamation at Niagara opposes the plan of utilizing the power of the Falls for manufacturing purposes.

United States tailors have struck at English tailors by combining in an agreement not to make over or alter clothes made outside the United States.

Since trouble has reached such a pitch at Apalachicola, Fla., that a rift company has been called out, and all whites sleep with arms within reach.

The United States Senate committee on commerce has agreed unanimously to report a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to improve the South Sea Canal.

George Lounsbury, cashier of the post-office in New York city, killed himself at his home in Hackensack, N. J. His accounts were short to the amount of \$20,000.

James Lewis, of Chicago, has patented the "teletelephone," which he believes will far surpass the present telephone system without any infringing on its patents.

The arrival of Nellie Bly in New York last Saturday after her trip around the world was made the occasion of a great demonstration. The time made was 72 days 6 hours and 11 minutes.

The United States is to be asked by the Turkish Government to suspend the publication of a journal printed in the States but directed in Armenia and which advocates Armenian independence.

The International Union of Masons and Bricklayers assembled in Kansas City adopted a resolution on Saturday reaffirming the nine-hour day. The next convention takes place in Toronto in January, 1891.

Monday morning a passenger train was derailed near Carmel, Ind., and one of the coaches almost immediately took fire. Six passengers were burned to death, and a large number were seriously injured.

Non-partisan ladies who met at Cleveland, O., on Monday for the purpose of organizing a new National Woman's Christian Temperance Union have decided to call their new organization the "National Crusaders."

The sentence of a year's imprisonment imposed on Johann Most, the New York anarchist, for language used in a speech denouncing the hanging of the Chicago anarchists has been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Senator Chandler, in a minority report, strongly opposes the construction by the United States of heavily armed lines-of-battle ships, thereby imposing on the people the burdens of European nations. He thinks efficient cruisers for coast defence and the protection of mercantile marine would be amply sufficient.

Mr. Stanley proposes to remain at Cairo until the middle of March.

It is stated that England proposes to buy out France's rights in Newfoundland.

The miners of Great Britain have decided to demand a ten per cent. increase of wages.

The king of Portugal is suffering from dengue, an inflammatory fever like unto influenza.

The report of the Parnell commission has been presented to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Many wrecks and much loss of life are reported from Great Britain as the result of recent gales.

Mr. Parnell will force the fighting as soon as Parliament opens by bringing up the question of the Pigott forged letters.

Dr. Talmage visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle last week and the former held forth on religion and other matters.

Michael Davitt, in an address at Cork Tuesday night, declared his unabated confidence in Mr. Parnell and his steadfast loyalty to him.

Mr. Stanley writes to a friend: "My hair is like snow; but it is the crown of a busy period, and I wear it with regret as the gift of time."

Advices from Mentone say there has been a further development of gott in the case of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and that he is still unable to leave that place.

The German government is especially impressed by the unanimity with which the English press of all shades of politics has endorsed Lord Salisbury's attitude towards Parnell.

Wm. O'Brien delivered an oration at Dublin last week, in which he made a strong defence of Mr. Parnell. He spoke warmly in favor of putting continued confidence in the Irish leader.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, in writing of his experiences in America, says that Americans are ill-bred people, but that perhaps with age the country will acquire better manners and more savoir vivre.

The Earl of Galloway was arrested in Glasgow the other day on the charge of accosting and molesting a 16-year-old girl. He was dismissed on the ground that the charge was not proven.

The Duke of Argyll, on behalf of the Scottish Geographical Society, has sent congratulations to Stanley. Word has been received from Stanley of his intention to visit the German emperor in March.

Secretary for Ireland Balfour, at the children's fancy ball in the Viceroy's Lodge Dublin, recently, had the first dance with the little daughter of Lord Zetland, representing the Shamrock of Erin.

Mr. Gladstone has lashed a whip to his followers in which he indicates that questions of more than usual importance to Liberal interests will be discussed at a concert to be held at his house in London on Feb. 28.

There is another revival of the rumor that Mr. Balfour, the bachelor chief secretary for Ireland, is shortly to be married, the prospective bride being Emma Alice Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, Bart.

The London Times thinks that the exclusive political offices from the new extradition treaty with the United States leaves it open to doubt whether the plotters of the assassination of President Lincoln and Lord Cavendish would not be safe under its provisions.

Telephonic arrangements are steadily extending in England, now that the three companies have amalgamated and a sensible man is in control. Direct working has now been established between London and Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford and Leeds. The system is being extended to Glasgow.

IN GENERAL.

Hurricanes have done immense damage in Germany.

It is rumored in London that a French loan of \$200,000,000 will soon be made.

Influenza, complicated with pleurisy, is causing many deaths throughout Mexico.

There are indications that the Anglo-Portuguese dispute has been diplomatically settled.

The report of France's Agricultural Department shows the crops in that country to be promising.

Major Wiseman has telegraphed the government confirming the reports of the safety of Dr. Peters, in Africa.

Telegrams from Mozambique announce that the local authorities are rapidly conforming to Lord Salisbury's demand.

Monday was Emperor William's thirty-first birthday. He gave a reception in Berlin to two thousand army officers.

The Socialists in Berlin are exulting over the rejection by the Reichstag of Prince Bismarck's anti-Socialistic bill by 169 to 28.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies, by 141 to 31, has passed a law extending the rights of citizenship to every Spaniard 25 years of age.

Major Serpa Pinto has been ordered to St. Paul in order that he may not return to Lisbon and revive the *ligue spirit* there.

The Porte has prohibited the use of the Greek language in any of the Ottoman courts. Both lawyers and judges are ignorant of the Turkish language.

The sultan of Turkey has ordered a reduction of all state salaries and in his own household expenses. The Turkish budget shows a deficit of \$4,000,000.

Three hundred parades in Lisbon who marched through the city shouting "Death to the English" met with jeers and insults from the onlookers in the principal streets.

The Queen of Greece became encircled in an electric light wire in the Palace grounds, at Athens, the other day and was only released an instant before the current was turned on.

It is semi-officially announced in Vienna that several powers have written to England in a friendly spirit requesting that her trouble with Portugal be submitted to arbitration.

The Countess Sarcoti, a prominent figure in Austrian court circles, who caused a sensation by wooing a pretty girl and going through the form of marriage with her, while disguised as a man, has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

The Portuguese Republicans are very angry, and have indulged in some wild talk about forming an alliance with the United States, because Senor Sagasta is reported to have declared in the Cortes that Spain did not care to offend England in order to favor Portugal.

Gen. Brismont, the Belgian military expert, is of opinion that war is imminent between France and Germany, and may be provoked at any moment by some trifle. He thinks France lacks in generals, and that her system of fortifications is antiquated and useless to repel an invader.

"What's in a Name."

It can hardly be said that the question "What's in a name?" is altogether a matter of indifference. Men often pay high prices for a name, while the work of a person unknown to fame, though in itself of real and superior worth, is passed by or refused at any price. This fact finds frequent illustration.

Let a man have gained a reputation as an author, artist or expert in any line, and his production though really of only mediocre quality will command a ready price and attract favorable comments from delighted admirers. It is just possible that this principle has wrought in some degree in connection with the recent purchase of a picture by Cornelius Vanderbilt from the Earl of Dudley of London. It is Turner's famous picture, "On the Grand Canal, Venice," and the price paid to have been paid for it is \$100,000. The painting is regarded by connoisseurs as one of the masterpieces of that master-genius. One who has seen it thus describes it: "This wonderful picture is a scene looking up the great canal. To the right towers the famous old Church of Santa Maria della Salute. Magnificent palaces sweep away to the left, and a group of gondolas and sailing craft appears in the foreground. A city of rose and white rises out of an emerald sea, and a sky of sapphires. The splendor of color and the grouping of figures have long proclaimed it one of the most remarkable reproductions in color of the city of Venice." The price paid, though extravagant in the estimation of those whose personal possessions never reached four figures, is not unique in its greatness. Millet's "Angels" was sold for \$110,000. Only the real artist, however, can appreciate the excellencies of these master pieces. Upon the ordinary person, whose artist tastes have not been developed, these beauties are as good as thrown away. It is to be hoped that the time will come when the aesthetic nature will generally receive more attention, and when the beauties of nature and the creations of art will be appreciated at their real worth.

The Weather.

Dame Nature cannot justly be complained of in these times on the ground of monotony. The unusual freaks she has shown in managing the weather department, over which she exercises absolute control, have called forth the remark on every hand: "What strange weather we are having!" Indeed, so peculiar have been her ways during the season we have been wont to designate winter, that the first journals of the day have considered the matter of sufficient importance to discuss it in their leading editorial columns. And now as if to introduce further variety she has been stirring up the elements in a manner seldom experienced. Wind and wave have been vying with each other in their destructive work. The despatches from all quarters are punctuated with the words: "hurricanes, cyclones, tornadoes, &c." Sections of the country which have hitherto enjoyed comparative immunity from destructive winds have been ruthlessly attacked, while those parts where such things are of frequent occurrence have found the recent disturbances to exceed anything known for years. During the past week a veritable cyclone has been sweeping over England and the Continent. Europe. Says the London correspondent to the "Globe":—"This city is now being visited by one of the most tremendous storms known to the recollection of living man. Paris, Vienna and Berlin were all being knocked about like children's toy villages when we last heard from them before the telegraph wires went down. In Nuremberg hundreds of tombstones have been destroyed by a tornado, while near Paris that wonderful American specialty which heretofore has been only dreamed of in Europe actually happened, and a whole train of cars in motion was blown from the track. From dozens of other places near and far on the Continent there were equally strange stories of the cyclone's work before it reached us."

A curious story is told in a native Indian paper. In Rangoon, no one who is not a landowner is allowed to take out a license for a gun. A Burmese barrister, who applied for a license, found his landless condition an apparently effectual bar to its being granted. But the ability of the legal profession to do a good deed and six through an Act of Parliament is proverbial, and the barrister did not tuncly submit to be thwarted by a mere regulation. He bought a freehold six feet by three in the Burmese cemetery, and is now the proud possessor of both land and license. Good!

QUEER FACTS AND HAPPENINGS.

A postal card sent from Reading, Pa., to Stroudsburg, fifteen miles away, one year ago, has just reached its destination.

There lately passed across the Red Sea from the African to the Arabian shore a flight of locusts calculated to have covered over 2,000 square miles.

It required barrels to hold the mail of a Colorado ranchman named Paul White who had advertised for a wife, giving an accurate description of himself and his surroundings.

A boiler head in the dye house of Henry Wing, Chicago, blew out and scattered a box of pins standing near with such force that Mr. Wing was literally stuck full of them. He will recover.

Allen McLain of Danville, Ind., had a gripe and recovered. Subsequently in a violent fit of sneezing he lost his voice, and has been unable to utter a word since, although apparently perfectly well.

Within a week after the wearing of a pair of new gloves by a young woman of Minneapolis, she died of blood poisoning. The doctors say that the animal to which the skin belonged had some contagious malady.

Two Abolition, Kansas, youths, in love with the same girl, agreed to draw straws to see who should have her, the loser to kill himself within thirty days thereafter. Louis Kurth lost and shot himself on Jan. 6, but still survives.

Lyman Cook, of Smith county, Kansas, promised his daughters, Nellie and Hattie, aged 14 and 16 years respectively, two and a half cents a bushel for all the corn they would husk, and the girls lately had the call on 1,000 bushels.

Within an hour after Mrs. Madison Wear of Dallas, Texas, was made a bride, her husband abused her and drove her son from the house, bragged to her of the number of times he had killed, and demanded all of her property and now she seeks a divorce. The pair are still in the honeymoon.

While ladies and gentlemen were bowing and courtesying to the measure of a quadrille at a reception of one of society's queens in St. Paul, Minn., a garter fell upon the floor among the feet of the dancers. The ladies blushed and the men stared and the hostess had finally to send a maid to the rescue.

Nightfall.

Come close to my side, beloved,
For the toilsome day is done,
And our paths that have wandered far apart
Draw near with the setting sun.

So near, so dear, while the twilight
Glowers soft with a dream of rose,
And our hearts are glad for the quiet tide
Of the hour we love the best.

You have warred all day, beloved,
The warfare of right with sin;
Where the foremost are smitten with envy's shaft,
And the saddest are they who win;

And while I wrought till the shades grew long,
To God and my loved one true,
If ever the wrong waxed bold and strong,
Then, kneeling, I prayed for you.

You are tired to-night, beloved;
But the breaking waves that beat
With rhythmic surge on the shore of the day,
Grow faint in the nightfall sweet,
And knowing the need that comes from strife,
When the day's brief page is read,
On the heart that is yours for the work of life
I pillow your aching head.

You are sad to-night, beloved;
I glory when you are weak,
To lift your brow till a veil of hair
Shine golden upon your cheek.

To feel though your life is brave and grand,
And you march with the crowned abroad,
That the light, light touch of a woman's hand
Can quiet your griefs to rest.

Come close to my side, beloved,
For our wandering paths are one,
And out from the tents of eventide
They lead to the setting sun.

And stirring the tenderly pulsing calm
Of the nightfall hushed and dim,
We thank our father for Love's sweet
Palm,
That is leading up to Him.

Hot Water Remedies.

Almost every family has a list of remedies to be used for certain diseases or pains and aches, but there are none more easily obtainable and more useful than hot water.

The Journal of Health enumerates some instances in which it is of great benefit. A strip of flannel or napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water and quickly wrung out and applied over the toothache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief.

There is nothing that so promptly cures a congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bed time is the best cathartic possible in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. This treatment, continued a few nights, with proper attention to diet, will cure any case of constipation. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and the back of the neck.

Royal Simplicity.

At Monza, away from the show and ceremonies of Rome, the Italian Royal family live a very simple life. Early in the morning the King takes a long ride in the park or into the neighbourhood, regardless of wind or rain. On his return he breakfasts very lightly, and then sits in his study, which he takes at 11.30 with his family, who then remain with the King for an hour or two. Two or three more hours of work follow and before dinner at 7.30 another ride or drive is taken. The Court and the Royal family spend the evening in a large drawing-room where tea is served about 10 o'clock; and retire about midnight.

A Jersey writer believes that flies buzzing around the human countenance produce hay fever. This is a theory not to be sneezed at.

Winter Flowers for the Windows.

The list of plants and bulbs which give entire satisfaction for winter culture to the average amateur, says the American Gardener, is perhaps, no meager.

There are many species which, with special attention, will produce a fair amount of bloom while nature outside is at rest, but which are not suited to the conditions for plant growth as afforded by the average flower-lover at this time. To do satisfactory work as a winter-bloomer a plant must have stored up a stock of vitality, ready to burst forth into bud and blossom upon the proper conditions for such being given, rather than be exhausted by profuse flowering during the summer.

A walk through a florist's grounds at midsummer teaches this lesson well, when we see quantities of carnations, roses, begonias, convallarias, etc., in fine, stocky growth, without a bud or flower thereon.

The Chinese primroses stand at the head of the list of best winter plants. They come in many colors and shades, and the ever kinds show very pleasing stripes, and being dwarf in habit, may be placed in front of taller plants, which is really their best place, though fine specimens develop in shady places.

Calceas are indispensable in the winter house garden. To secure best results the earth should be liberally supplied with fertilizer, in the shape of well-rotted cow manure, and well-drained pots—so that the liberal supplies of hot water given may readily pass off—should be provided.

Bononias seem especially fitted in some of the more rugged, strong-growing kinds to withstand, without complaint, the heat and dust of the ordinary living room. Give them light, porous soil and the top shelf. Rely mostly on the varieties recommended in the florist's catalogues as being the best winter bloomers.

Fuchsias are sometimes satisfactory, but are not always reliable in the novice's hands. If they are tried, encourage them by frequent applications of manure-water during their best growth, and keep the leaves free from red spiders.

Cyclamen.—In these plants you have something delicate, always choice and pleasing, both in the beautiful foliage and flowers, and in the perfume, though it is not strong. The most common color is white, with a rosy tip, but new shades and stripes are being produced constantly. This plant should have considerable leaf mold in the soil and little or no manure. Place the crown of the bulb above the soil, and remove, by means of a wet sponge or cloth, the dust as it accumulates on the leaves. This plant cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Hurling the Harpoon.

In the January number of the "Homiletic Review" the following is found:

A sailor who had just returned from a whaling voyage was taken by a friend to hear an eloquent preacher. When they came out of church the friend said to the sailor: "Jack, wasn't that a fine sermon?"

"Yes, it was ship shape; the water-lanes were graceful; the masts raked just high enough; the sails and rigging were all right; but I didn't see any harpoons. When a vessel goes on a whaling voyage the main thing is to get the whales. But they don't come to you because you have a fine ship. You must go after them and harpoon them. Now it seems to me that a preacher is a whaler. He is sent, not to please or amuse the fish by sailing among them, but to catch them. Jesus said to his disciples, 'I will make you fishers of men.' Now, how many sermons like that do you think it would take to convict a sinner and make him cry out, 'What must I do to be saved?'"

The friend said: "But, Jack, people nowadays don't like to be harpooned. They like to listen to such expostulations. Surely it is a grand thing to attract such an audience to hear the gospel."

"To hear about the gospel, you mean? I don't object to the doctrine, but I don't like illustrations. As I said before, they were all ship shape. But the trouble was when he sailed to the fishing ground and the whales had all gracefully come to the surface, instead of mauling the boats and striking for a haul, he made a polite bow and appeared to say: 'I am very glad to see so many whales. I must not do anything to hurt or frighten them; hope they will admire my ship and all come again on my next voyage.' Do you think the ship-owner would make such a capital out of harpooning a second time? Read in Acts the report of Peter's first gospel sermon. He begins with an able exposition of Old Testament prophecies in regard to the Incarnation and resurrection of Christ and the outpouring of the Spirit, and then, when he had gained the attention of this crowd, he charged home upon them with the words of Jesus, whom you have crucified! That was hurling a harpoon."

Mowbray—I've something very important to say to you after the girls leave the room.

Janie—Oh, talk it right out, do. I've promised every one of them to tell them just what you said when you proposed, and they might as well get it first-hand.

At St. Paul, Minn., Miss Jennie Thompson, a beautiful young woman, the leader of a society circle on the west side, died of blood poisoning. She had been ill a week, suffering the most intense agony. The poisoning showed first in her chin and throat, which were swollen to twice their natural size. Her death was directly due to the poisonous dye of a kid glove.

While visiting a dentist's office she had noticed a pin in her chin, and raised her gloved hand to feel it. In this way the poison was transmitted.

The death of Henry Seale, the Champion carman, about two months ago called forth many expressions of deep regret. That he was a great favorite with the people of his own land is evidenced by the crowds that attended his funeral. Advice from Australia says, "that the funeral took place at Sydney, December 14. The ceremony was witnessed by 170,000 people. The Mayor and Aldermen and a delegation of the members of Parliament formed part of the procession, which was the longest of its kind ever seen in Sydney. There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to Seale's memory." The pathetic circumstances attending his death have done much to heighten this strong feeling. It is difficult to see, however, what great benefit has conferred upon his country, apart from advertising it a little more extensively, or why his memory should be so highly prized by the erection of a monument thereon. It is probably an illustration of the proverb that is still placed upon marble.

1000

Our Business Bazaar

Must not be permitted to get rusty for want of exercise. So here's a blast of the

BIG BAZAAR

The tune is
THE LAST ROWS OF WINTER

And we propose to play it for every note there is in it.

BANK NOTES

are what we propose to blow out and blow in.

The Last Rows of Winter Goods

that linger on our shelves must go with the season.

AWAY WITH 'EM

Our Goods at Your Prices!

The Choice we offer is Excellent.

The Chance for you is Extraordinary.

B. O'HARA

Bangor Council.

Council Room, Maynooth,
February 7th, 1890.

The Council of Bangor et al. met on the above date. Members all present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On motion of Messrs. Barr and Stewart, the Treasurer and Reeve were authorized to arrange with the Bank of Commerce, Belleville, to pay the amount due on debentures issued for S. S. No. 2, McClure.

On motion of Messrs. James and Barr the Collector was instructed to pay Trustees requisition to the Treasurer of S. S. No. 5, in Bangor, year 1889. Also the Treasurer was required to receive Trustees' receipts, made under said circumstances.

It being deemed necessary to appoint a Treasurer, it was moved by Messrs. George and Stewart that J. B. Cleak be appointed to fill that office.

Moved in amendment by Messrs. Barr and James that John Lynch remain Treasurer, leaving the decision to the Reeve. The amendment carried.

It being late, other business was laid over until next meeting.

The Council adjourned until 21st March next.

D. CARD, CLERK.

Carlton and Mayo Council.

The following duly elected members of Council for 1890, after taking and subscribing declaration of office and qualification, took their seats:—Wm. Rankin, Reeve; James Wilson, Peter Stringer, Wm. McPherson, and Robert Mather, Councillors.

Moved by Mr. Stringer, seconded by Mr. McPherson, that W. J. Hughes be auditor on behalf of Council. The Reeve named John Campbell as the other auditor. Moved by Mr. Stringer seconded by Mr. Wilson, that W. J. Douglas be appointed Treasurer at a salary of \$40, and that the Treasurer furnish sufficient bonds to the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. Stringer, seconded by Mr. Mather, that Alex. Graham be appointed Assessor and Collector for the year 1890 at a salary of \$90.

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. McPherson, that W. D. Parkhurst be appointed Clerk, salary \$50.

The Council appointed the following as a Board of Health:—Messrs. A. A. Grant, Thomas Childs, Wm. Bremner.

The By-law for appointing certain municipal officers being filled in accordance with the above resolutions was read and passed, also by-law to extend the time for the return of the Collector's Roll.

Moved by Mr. Stringer, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer in favor of James Guthrie, in lieu of one lost, dated Dec. 14th, 1889, also that Mathew Mather be paid \$6, election expenses for Polling Subdivision No. 2, Mayo.

Moved by Mr. Stringer, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that the Clerk notify Mr. McAllister that his services as game-keeper are no longer required.

Mr. P. McDonnell presented a communication re Combermere Road, which was read by the Reeve, and after hearing Mr. McDonnell, it was moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Stringer, that the communication be laid over until next meeting of Council.

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by Mr. McPherson, that the Clerk pay J. R. Orr five dollars for printing financial statements and ballot papers for 1889.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Stringer, that the Council do now adjourn to meet again at the Town Hall on the first Saturday in March at 10 o'clock a.m.

W. D. PARKHURST, Clerk.
Reeve, Feb. 8th, 1890.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to B. J. KENDALL CO., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise." 32-131.

MONEY FOR ALL.

WANTED—A good energetic man, of age, to sell our Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamentals, etc. Permanent employment. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. We sell only first-class stock. Handsome outfit free. Address MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y.

MADOC HIGH SCHOOL.

MADOC High School will be open for the admission of students, September 2nd. Prospectus of school may be had by application to

A. B. ROSS,
Chairman H. S. Board.

Madoc, August 6th, 1889. 19

JOHN HUFF

Licensed Auctioneer for the
County of Hastings

MADOC, - ONT

All orders promptly attended to, and terms reasonable. 39

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of Ayer's Pills. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for a number of years, and have never found any thing equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—E. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer. — Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kleer, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Walter H. Dingman

GROCCER.

Keep on hand a full stock of

Groceries and Provisions
of all kinds.

Farmer's Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

FRESH MEAT OF ALL KINDS.

Goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge.

WALTER H. DINGMAN.

Madoc, July 17th, 1889. 16

SALESMEN

WANTED.

Having done business in Canada for the past 30 years, our reputation and responsibility are well known. We pay salary and expenses from the start, if everything is satisfactory. No previous experience required. Write us for terms, which are very liberal, before engaging with any other firm. REFERENCES—Bradstreet's or Dun Wiman & Co's Commercial Agencies, well known to business men; or Standard Bank, Colborne, Ont.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Nurserymen,
COLBORNE, ONT.

100,000 Bushels

of all kinds of Grain wanted,
delivered at the

ELDORADO ELEVATOR.

As I have made arrangements to buy for a Toronto firm, I am prepared to pay

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

for all kinds of Grain. The Elevator will be opened on

The 10th of October.

Give me a call before going elsewhere.

C. A. MILLER.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it cures in its office and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. STYDER,
SHERIDAN OF
CLEVELAND RAY AND THEATRE DEER HOBBS,
ELWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like to purchase in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best remedies on earth. I have used it on my stable for three years.

Yours truly,
CHAR. A. STYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.

Dear Sir: I feel it an easy duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses and am deserving the name of King Horse, since I have had one of your cures of my leg. Since I have had one of your cures and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly,
ANDREW TURNER,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists carry it on hand, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the post-office. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

House Furnishings

CARPETS,

FLOOR CLOTHS

& LINOLEUM,

MATTING, RUGS, MATS.

Curtains of all Kinds!

Curtain Poles, Window Blinds, &c.

ART DECORATIONS.

(Reliable goods at the lowest prices.)

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.,

Belleville.

Fall Millinery.

MISS ELLIOTT'S

Fall Stock of the newest

designs of

Millinery,

Flowers,

Feathers, &c.,

Is now ready for the inspection of the public.

The finest display for years.

Everybody invited.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Com'y

Established 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Stock Capital, \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, \$8,700,000

The Company Lends Money on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest and on favorable terms of re-payment.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased No Commission. No Delay. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Man, aging Director, Toronto.

Or to E. D. O'FLYNN,

Appraiser at Madoc.

Dominion Express Co'y

Have opened an Agency in the town of

MADOC, - ONT.

All merchants and private individuals when ordering goods by express should direct same to be shipped by Dominion Express Co., to secure

Quick Despatch,

Low Rates, and

Careful Handling.

Goods delivered to and collected from all persons

Free of Extra Charge.

Special Rates on Merchandise.

Special Rates on Produce.

Special Rates on Balances of Orders.

Special Rates on Money Shipments.

Special Rates on Printed Matter.

Information gladly furnished by

R. B. CASEMENT, Agent.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are price.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Box or Pot, and may of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should ask to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address (100, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

North Hastings Review.

JOHN B. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor.

["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."]

TERMS: \$1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XIII., No 47.

Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, February 20, 1890.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179 I.O.O.F.
MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

G. A. ROLLINS, Secretary.
A. MORRICE, Jr., Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer, also for the city of Belleville. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.
Orders may be left at the REVIEW Office.

E. GUSS PORTER,
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.
Private money to loan at lowest rates.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,
SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.
BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc.
Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office Monday evening and Tuesday of each week, and at any time by appointment; can be addressed by telephone from Madoc. Telephone No. 197.

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BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public &c. Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

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Ashley Block, Belleville.
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Money to Loan.
COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.
D. E. K. STEWART, Solicitor, Madoc.
507

A. F. WOOD,
La 11, Loan, Commission Agency
OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

D. M. SMELLIE, M.D., C.M.,
(GRADUATE of Queen's University, Kingston, also Graduate of Trinity University College, Toronto, member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Office and night call in the drug store lately occupied by Mrs. Deane, Madoc.
Diseases of women and children a specialty. Calls in town or country promptly attended to.

DENTISTRY.
J. B. IRISH, L.D.S., of 25 years practice in the town of Toronto, Ont., will be at the Windsor House, Madoc, every Tuesday from 9.30 a.m. until next morning. The most successful and satisfactory operations performed with vitalized air that can be obtained in Central Ontario.
Best set of teeth, filling, &c.

DR. ELIZABETH EMBURY,
GRADUATE of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Front St., Belleville, 3 doors south of the Intelligence Office. Diseases of women and children a specialty. 11

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NO BACKACHE
BY ONE MAN. With the descriptive catalogue obtainable from the publisher, you can see how easily and how quickly you can get your own supply of this valuable and useful article. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is the only one that can be used without a doctor. It is the only one that can be used by anyone. It is the only one that can be used in any place. It is the only one that can be used at any time. It is the only one that can be used for any purpose. It is the only one that can be used for any disease. It is the only one that can be used for any ailment. It is the only one that can be used for any complaint. It is the only one that can be used for any trouble. It is the only one that can be used for any distress. It is the only one that can be used for any suffering. It is the only one that can be used for any pain. It is the only one that can be used for any ache. It is the only one that can be used for any sore. It is the only one that can be used for any wound. It is the only one that can be used for any burn. It is the only one that can be used for any bruise. It is the only one that can be used for any scratch. It is the only one that can be used for any cut. It is the only one that can be used for any tear. It is the only one that can be used for any stain. It is the only one that can be used for any mark. It is the only one that can be used for any blemish. It is the only one that can be used for any defect. It is the only one that can be used for any imperfection. It is the only one that can be used for any flaw. It is the only one that can be used for any fault. It is the only one that can be used for any error. It is the only one that can be used for any mistake. It is the only one that can be used for any blunder. It is the only one that can be used for any oversight. It is the only one that can be used for any omission. It is the only one that can be used for any commission. It is the only one that can be used for any transgression. It is the only one that can be used for any violation. It is the only one that can be used for any breach. It is the only one that can be used for any infraction. It is the only one that can be used for any infringement. It is the only one that can be used for any encroachment. It is the only one that can be used for any trespass. It is the only one that can be used for any intrusion. It is the only one that can be used for any interference. It is the only one that can be used for any obstruction. It is the only one that can be used for any hindrance. It is the only one that can be used for any impediment. It is the only one that can be used for any obstacle. It is the only one that can be used for any barrier. It is the only one that can be used for any fence. It is the only one that can be used for any wall. It is the only one that can be used for any gate. It is the only one that can be used for any door. It is the only one that can be used for any window. It is the only one that can be used for any roof. It is the only one that can be used for any floor. It is the only one that can be used for any ceiling. It is the only one that can be used for any wall. It is the only one that can be used for any floor. It is the only one that can be used for any ceiling. It is the only one that can be used for any wall. It is the only one that can be used for any floor. It is the only one that can be used for any ceiling.

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.
MADOC - P.O.

Orders by mail should state place and character of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to original measurements and former Surveys, his extensive field notes of sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Aylsworth, &c., and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, &c., thereby saving time and expense in making necessary Surveys.

JOHN DALE, Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms, lots 11 and 12, 7th concession of Wollaston. Good building on place, and convenient to Eagle Lake. For further particulars apply to MRS. E. J. PATTISON, Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., U.S.A., or at the law office of ALEX. A. McDONALD. Madoc, Jan. 16th, 1889. 43-3m

JAS. WHYTOCK.

GROCEER,
PROVISION DEALER.
BUTCHER, ETC,
MADOC - ONT

25,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED

—AT THE—

MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.
Parties having 60 pounds and upwards of wool can have their own wool spun into yarn. Tweeds, Fulleths, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
MITCHELL & DANFORD.
Marmora, May 7th, 1888. 6-3m

GEO. W. WALKER.

DENTIST,
FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.
Directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to the Bank of Commerce.

Dr. Walker will visit
Madoc on the 20th and 21st
of Every Month, Only.

Don't Ask for Credit.
ROOMS AT MOON'S HOTEL

NEW LIVERY.

The Undersigned has opened a New Livery Stable in Madoc, and will keep for hire

FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND RIGS

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Rigs Supplied at all Hours.

Give me a trial.

JOHN HUFF.

Madoc, July 18th, 1888.

25 SALESMEN

WANTED

In your State. Good Salary and Expenses paid to the right men. I want men 25 to 50 years of age to sell a full line of first class Nursery Stock. All stock guaranteed. Apply at once, stating age and references.
O. L. BOOTHBY,
37-12w Rochester, N. Y.

To the Electors!

—OF THE—

Township of Madoc

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been requested by a large number of farmers and ratepayers of the Township of Madoc to engage extensively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, wagons, sleighs, &c., I have hesitatingly and at great expense to myself consented to accept of your demands to manufacture nothing but a first-class article. You will find me at my new premises, opposite the Roller Mills, where I hope to receive your cordial support in this contest.

JAMES WHITE.

N.B.—I will endeavor to see as many of you as possible during the coming year.—J.W.

Foul Murder.

Awful Fate of a Fallen Woman—Literally Beaten to Death.

(From Tuesday's Ontario.)

One of the most horrible murders ever committed in Hastings county was brought to light at seven o'clock this morning. A fallen woman by the name of Hannah Cole was literally pounded to death at midnight last night somewhere on Dundas street between Ann street and Nelson Lingham's residence. It is positively known that at least two men aided in the murder, although their names are not yet known to the police, who are making every endeavor to unravel the mystery and bring the guilty fiends to the bar of justice.

The unfortunate victim was Hannah Cole, who has been a resident of Belleville for the past 14 years, and has always borne a bad reputation. She was about 40 years of age. The police think they are on the track of the supposed murderers.

Born.

MARTIN.—In Stirling, on Feb. 1st, wife of Walter S. Martin, of a son.

RYAN.—In Rawdon, on Feb. 12th, wife of Thomas Ryan, of a daughter.

SINK.—In Rawdon, on Feb. 10th wife of Willard Sink, of a daughter.

POST.—In Huntingdon, on Feb. 8th, wife of George Post, of a daughter.

Died.

JEFFREY.—In Rawdon, on Feb. 7, Edie, wife of Henry Jeffrey, aged 22 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Self Help.

Prior to the discovery of these remedies an easy, ready and reliable remedy for outward disfigurements and inward complications was, practically speaking, unknown. No one need now be at a loss if they should unfortunately suffer from piles, ulcers, sores, tumors, boils, bruises, sprains, &c. Enveloping Holloway's medicines are very intelligible printed directions for the using of them, which should be attentively studied and immediately followed by all who resort to their treatment. Sooner or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst diseases. This searching Ointment disperses all those malignant humors which aggravate diseases of the skin, prevent the cicatrization of ulcers and excite inflammatory tendencies in the system.

Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.

With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Doc. Moine, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples."—"There is nothing so good for the youthful blood" as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50. Worth 50¢ a bottle.

From Madoc to Europe.

BY FRED. E. SZYMOUR.

DEAR EDITOR:

Frankfort occupies a large plain surrounded by mountains, the most conspicuous of which are the Tannus group which fill the quadrangle of territory between the Main, the Rhine and the Lahn. Frankfort means the *Jord of the Franks*, and was a place of importance in Charlemagne's time. From time immemorial it has held a huge fair every Easter and another in the Autumn and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was considered a centre of foreign and domestic trade. It has a fine Cathedral and a Palace Garden, and very fine Zoological Gardens which we were unable to visit. We saw however the beautiful bronze statue of Schiller in the Schiller Square, and the quaint old high gabled, dormer-windowed dwellings of the "Jews' Quarter." By the way there are 15,000 Jews in Frankfort and up to recent times they lived and laboured under severe disabilities; for instance they were not allowed to enter the central market place—the Roemerberg, at all; they were herded in one quarter of the city, and the gates of this Jews' quarter were locked every evening, and on Sundays and holidays kept locked all day. Yet the children of Israel here as elsewhere thrived and made money, and one of the families which up to 1806 used to be locked up here every night with the rest is now pretty well known in the world and is supposed to be in pretty comfortable circumstances. Their name is Rothschild and their place of business used to be at Number 148. In one of their houses, which is no longer in the Jews' quarter but on the pleasant river bank there is a fine art collection known as the Rothschild Museum; but it is not so extensive as that included in the Stadel Art Institute, founded by a wealthy citizen of that name, and the chief glory of the city. There is also a town library of 200,000 volumes and many manuscripts open daily to the public free. One of these volumes is a Bible printed by Gutenberg between 1450 and 1455. Damouck's statue of Ariadne is in one of the museums, and the grave of Schopenhauer is in the new cemetery. The most interesting secular building in Frankfort is the old market, called the Roemer, the square in which it stands is called the Roemerberg. In one hall of this building the electors met in olden times and selected their Emperor and then in another one sat down with him at the Coronation feast. Frankfort has an excellent and bountiful water supply from the heights of Vogelberg and Spessart with a natural pressure sufficient to reach the highest buildings. There are two hundred banking offices, and few cities are so well furnished with literary, scientific and artistic institutions.

A little after mid-day we finished our promenade on the Kaiserstrasse and elsewhere, settled our little indebtedness with the landlord of "The Swan," purchased a graceful and extensive bow from the head waiter for twenty four cents and sundry others of smaller dimensions from smaller magistrates at proportionally reduced rates, and grip in hand walked into the beautiful station building I have already mentioned, and following the indications and guideboards conspicuously displayed found out the train for Leipzig and took possession of a comfortable compartment in it. For the first half of the journey our privacy was unbroken, then one or two passengers rode with us for short distances, and the latter part of the way we were accompanied by a wool merchant of Leipzig, who spoke good English and had business connection with a good many Canadian firms. We soon found out that we had some mutual acquaintances and friends, and no longer felt that we were strangers to each other. It was a delightful thing to have one with us who could point out the interesting things we passed and tell their names and history. The fair fertile valleys of Thuringia spread around us. That forest crowned hill in the distance is the highest point in this province. That lovely old castle is called Rudolphsburg and so on.

The first place of note after leaving Frankfort was Hanau, a pleasant town of 23,000 inhabitants, situated just where the Kinzig enters the Main. Part of the place is very ancient but the more modern portion and all the prosperity of Hanau is due to the shelter it afforded the Protestant exiles from the Netherlands in 1567, when Frankfort closed its gates against them. These religious fugitives were skilled in the arts and handicrafts of their time. They knew how to weave silks and woollens, how to forge and carve and engrave gold and silver, and these arts have been enriching the pleasant town of Hanau ever since. The brothers Grimm, those learned German philologists, whose collection of fairy tales is the delight of every child, or should be, were born in this town. There is an ancient castle where the Counts of Hanau used to live, and close by is the electoral palace called Philipshaus with its fine grove of orange trees. Their civil holiday is the 13th of June for on that day in the year 1636 the Landgrave William V. of Cassel relieved the town from a state of siege by the Imperial troops. Here also Napoleon on his retreat from Leipzig defeated the Germans under Marshal Wiede in 1813, but it isn't at all likely they celebrate that event.

Now on and up the level green valley of the Kinzig to Gelnhausen where the soil, red as brick, shows between the rows of grapes in the vineyards. It is a small town of less than 4,000 inhabitants, where Frederick Barbarossa's father built an Imperial Palace some 800 years ago, and the sculptured lion of the Hohenstaufens still grimly guards the ruins of it. Eighty seven miles from Frankfort we reach Tolda with a population of about 12,000. Nothing here of special interest attracts the traveller. The church of St. Michael is small but there is none in the western hemisphere can compare with it in one point, it was consecrated ten hundred and sixty two years ago. When St. Peter's, Madoc, gets to be as old as that, I will send you an item about it, if I happen to be living in Madoc at that time.

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TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

Council Room, Madoc, Feb. 10th, '90.

Council met; the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and all the other members present.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Dr. Gardner applied for some assistance to David Jackson and family as they were in a destitute state.

Moved by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that \$10 be granted towards their support, and that D. M. Thompson do furnish them with the things that are needed until the money is used up.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, that road beat No. 52 be extended across Lot 1 between the 4th and 5th concessions, and attach Wm. and Samuel Kilpatrick to said road beat No. 52.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, that Wm. Fox be paid \$7 for repairing the shed at the Town Hall.

Moved by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Rollins, that James Miller get the road allowance between lots 10 and 11, in lieu of a road across his place, believing that a by-law was passed giving said allowance to Philip Clepp.

Moved and seconded that the account of James White for fixing a scraper be not granted.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. West, that \$2.66 be refunded to Mrs. Merritt for over paid taxes in 1889.

The Auditors handed in their report which was read and adopted and ordered to be printed.

The following township officers were appointed:—

TO BE FENCE VIEWERS.

No. 1.—John McCafferty, T. H. Tumelty, Ina McCarty.

No. 2.—Wm. West, Geo. Haggarty, Duncan McBeath.

No. 3.—Henry Robinson, Isaac Blakley, John Conlin.

No. 4.—Wm. Tuller, Charles Allen, John Woods.

TO BE FENCE KEEPERS.—Wareham Tuller, Wm. Bond, Thomas Elliott, T. H. Tumelty, John Nickle, Coleman Harris, C. W. Reed, Thomas Comerford, Jackson Burris, George Miller, Richard Farrell, Archy Harvey, Wm. Fox, Wm. McMeekin, J. W. Hoffman, Richard Pine, Edgar Bristol, John Garden, Charles Sager.

TO BE FARM MASTERS.—Daniel Ross, Ina McCarty, Wm. Dingman, Albert Pringle, Jackson Burris, Henry O'Hare, Wm. H. Pringle Jr., James Miller, Thos. Remington, Adam Allen, Robert Duggan, Henry Dunn Jr., James Nicholson, Wm. Doughty, John Duggan, Patrick Feeney, Joshua Broad, John Adams, Donald McKinnon, Wm. J. Moorecraft, James Jarvis, James Trotter, George Cuttle, Wm. Kincaid, Elias Holmes, James Barry, John McKinnon, D. O. Ketcheson, George Smith, Wm. King, Thomas Green, A. McCoy, Charles Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Wm. Tuller, John Woods, John Rogers, J. B. West, Joseph Bailey, James Fox, Simon Best, Jas. Shaw, Richard Gawley, Robert Robinson, Charles Report, Robert Nickle, James McCoy, Samuel McCarty, Simon Empery, Edward McQuillen, Robert Marshall, Patrick McIlroy, James Palmer, David Gunn, Wm. Woods, Wm. Ferguson, Archy Thompson, Wm. Phillips, John Clegg, John Pack, John McCafferty, Alex. Glover, Charles White, Wm. Fox, George Garlen, Robert Doughty, Peter Main, Lewis Koller, Jas. Thompson, Robert Safford, J. H. Chambers, Thomas A. Dunn, James Cassidy, John H. Crook, H. Rollins, Joseph Diprose, E. M. Phoebe, Mark Delyna, Alfred Harvey.

Moved and seconded that the Auditors be paid \$6 each for their services.

Moved and seconded that the Collectors have till the next meeting of Council to return their roll in full.

Ordered that George Rollins be paid \$3 for digging a ditch between the 9th and 10th concessions.

Moved by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, that James Trotter's taxes be reduced \$2.26, for his loss by fire in 1889.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that John Bateman be refunded \$23.12 for over paid taxes in 1889.

By-laws for the appointment of township officers, and to enlarge road beat No. 52, were passed and numbered 211 and 212.

Moved and seconded that this Council do adjourn to the first Monday in April.

J. R. KETCHESON.

Tp. Clerk.

we are selling the balance of our stock of overhauls and new felt boots and socks at almost cost price. Call and get our prices.—D. W. Wright.

The world-wide reputation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the natural result of its unsurpassed value as a blood medicine. Nothing in the whole pharmacopoeia effects more extraordinary results in scrofula, rheumatism, general debility, and all forms of blood disease, than this remedy.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADA.

Governor Milnes, of British Columbia, has had a uniform outfit of influenza, but is recovering.

British Columbia last year exported to the United States produce to the value of \$2,700,000.

East Middlesex Farmers' Institute have voted that the duty on corn should be struck off the list.

J. G. Howard, at one time city Engineer of Toronto, died at his residence in High Park on Monday.

According to the estimates for 1901 the sum of \$1,704,455 will be expended on public works in Ontario.

Mrs. James Campbell, wife of a Windsor druggist, has had \$25,000 left to her by a deceased uncle.

Hon. L. F. R. Masson, ex-Lieut. Governor of Quebec, has been called to the Senate to succeed the late Senator Rodier.

A number of Detroit capitalists intend erecting works in Walkerville for the manufacture of articles of malleable iron.

John Flannigan, Clerk of the Township of Hildburgh and of the Division Court in Lunenburg, has disappeared with his books.

Mr. W. T. Jennings, late Engineer of the C. P. R., has been appointed City Engineer of Toronto, with a salary of \$5,000 a year.

A dispatch from Windsor, Ont., says the importation into Canada of butterine and oleomargarine is very considerable just now.

The Dominion Government has decided to place in the estimates the sum \$25,000 for the purchase of seed barley of the two-rowed variety.

Mr. Tupper has introduced a bill into Parliament at Ottawa to absolutely prohibit the throwing of sawdust and other mill refuse into streams.

Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, introduced a bill into the Senate at Ottawa on Monday night to prohibit the Mormon practice of plural marriages.

The Indians of the district east of Rat Portage are suffering so severely from influenza that many of them are unable to leave for the trapping grounds.

Eight county councils have passed a resolution to ask the Legislature to amend the law so that all counties shall have power to place their fire-fighters by popular vote.

Mr. McCarson, of Kingston, on Sunday evening lectured the female portion of his audience on the evils of tight-lacing and wearing thin boots in sloppy weather.

The Ottawa lumbermen do not believe the story current in St. Paul, Minn., that Canadians are stealing lumber in large quantities from the North-Western States.

A large number of Canadians are returning to Stratford from the Michigan lumber woods, on foot and penitence, having failed to obtain work owing to the open winter.

The county council of Cornwall has resolved to petition the Ontario Legislature to amend the License Act so that the appointment of commissioners and inspectors shall rest with the county council.

Mrs. Farmer, of Stratford, Ont., widow of Christopher C. Farmer, who was recently killed by lumber projecting over a car in the Grand trunk yard at Stratford, has brought an action against the company for \$30,000.

Rev. A. Labelle, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture of the province of Quebec, in a lecture before the French Geographic Society at Paris, France, on Saturday, earnestly appealed to Frenchmen to come to Canada and settle.

A marriage from which Mrs. Walker, nee Herald, seeks release, was carried out in fun at an amateur dramatic performance in Dundas, Ont., but, as the ceremony was performed by a clergyman, the matrimonial knot was securely tied.

While Chief Detective Cohen, of Montreal, was chasing a revolver, which he did not know was loaded, to Judge Dugas, he discharged the weapon, and the bullet lodged in the cheek of Deputy High Constable Douglas, inflicting a serious wound.

Marie Anne Coletier, a poor French-Canadian girl living in Montreal, has become an heiress to about \$60,000 through the death of her grandmother, mother, and aunt, who lived together, and had their savings, amounting to that sum, secreted in three tin boxes.

The Indians of the Blackfoot reserve, near MacLeod, have a pretty little white girl in their possession, who, it appears, is the daughter of an American officer killed in an Indian skirmish. The American Government have sent an officer to recover the child, whom, however, the Indians refuse to surrender.

Montreal shippers have a big live stock shipping scheme, which they intend bringing before the Dominion Government. They want permission to establish, on the east end of the harbour, a quarantine yard, into which the American cattle trains could come, and from which the cattle could be transferred to steamers at apart for the trade, and carrying no Canadian cattle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bishop of Tuam died on Saturday, aged 79.

H. R. H. Princess Christian is suffering from influenza at Wiesbaden.

A syndicate is being formed in London to acquire trading rights in Alaska.

Dublin municipal council has adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell.

The colliery owners of Great Britain have resolved to combine to resist the unions of the colliers.

John Reid & Co., one of the oldest ship-building firms on the Clyde, have failed with heavy liabilities.

The London "Lancet" says that Europe has never been so free from cholera during the coming summer.

St. William Gull, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, died Jan. 29 at Paris, aged 74.

Reports are current in London that Irish-American revolutionaries contemplate more dynamite outrages in England.

Judge Maule, of the English High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, died on Saturday, in his 82nd year.

It is decided that the different organizations of Good Templars in England shall unite and form one organization.

It is reported that the Duke of Cambridge will resign his position as commander-in-chief of the British Army in October, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught.

The London "Times" has settled the libel suit brought against it by Mr. Parnell and his secretary, Mr. Campbell, the former receiving £5,000 as a settlement, and the latter £250.

Lord Salisbury has abandoned his proposed trip to the continent, but his health is so bad that it is almost certain he will insist upon being relieved of the cares of the Foreign Office.

Sir Charles Dilke's new book, "The Problems of Greater Britain," is said to be meeting with a large sale in England. He asserts that Imperial Federation must come sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien was received with enthusiasm at Leeds on Thursday. He said that England's conscience was turning towards the policy of justice, kindness and peace with which Providence had inspired Mr. Gladstone.

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, in a speech at Doncaster on Tuesday, denounced the land purchase scheme, because it was altogether at the risk of the British taxpayers. He thought the whole risk should be taken by the Irish local authorities.

Mr. John Morley, M. P., spoke at Liverpool on Thursday night. He criticized the Marquis of Hartington's programme and expressed the opinion that Lord Salisbury made a grave mistake when he threatened the resignation of the peers if Mr. Gladstone was returned to power.

UNITED STATES.

Heavy rains and floods are reported in Oregon.

Eight delayed passenger trains reached San Francisco last Saturday, one week behind time.

The United States Senate has ratified the Samoan Treaty, only twelve negative votes being recorded.

A St. Louis baker put poison on some cakes to kill rats. Two children stole the cakes and died.

Rev. Dr. Talmage and family, of Brooklyn, have reached their home. The doctor is in fine health.

Mrs. Coppinger, daughter of Secretary Blaine, died in Washington at an early hour on Sunday morning.

The English Brewery Syndicate has bought four Toledo breweries for more than three million dollars.

President Harrison's residence in Indianapolis was burglarized on Wednesday night and considerable booty secured.

The Gloucester, Mass., fishermen unanimously pronounce the weather on the banks the worst they have ever experienced.

It is stated that U. S. Minister Lincoln's son Abraham is dying, being unable to bear the drastic treatment of his French physicians.

The presbyteries of New York and Chicago have voted to favor of revising the Confession of Faith, which has been under discussion for some time.

Patrick Gibbons, a politician and witness in the Cronin trial, shot on Tuesday by Police Captain Schuetzler in a saloon brawl at Chicago, is dead.

Jacob Adell, a religious maniac of Fairmont, Ind., roasted himself to death on Wednesday to expiate his sins and propitiate the favour of the Almighty.

The United States fish commissioner has sent between four and five million whitefish fry for planting in Lake Ontario at Sackett's Harbor, Champlain and Black River bays.

The National Builders' convention at St. Paul resolved to advocate the system of payment by the hour as the only safe method of changing the recognized limits of a day's work.

In New York Sunday night Emil Myers, a blind man, hit his wife on the head with a hammer and then committed suicide by throwing himself from the fire escape. The wife was seriously hurt.

Sergeant O'Donnell, of the U. S. garrison at Fort Niagara, committed suicide on Sunday in his room at the barracks by putting the muzzle of his rifle to his head and pulling the trigger with his toe.

Mrs. Sara Ann Gridley has just died in the Home of the Friendless at Muskegon, Mich., aged 104 years. She was born in North Carolina, smoked her pipe regularly and could read without spectacles up to the last.

The auditing committee engaged on the accounts of Dr. Reilly, treasurer of the United States branch Irish League, have reported that they found a model system of keeping the books, and that everything was properly vouched for.

The house of Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, in Washington, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, when Mrs. Tracy, her daughter, and her maid servant were burned to death. The body of Mrs. Tracy was rescued, but lies in a precarious condition from having inhaled smoke.

Mrs. Parnell has been interviewed by a reporter of the Buffalo "Express," who found the old lady in a state of destitution. She said she lost money in speculations, and that her son had sunk all his wealth in the Irish cause; also that she could live comfortably on \$25 a year.

The New York state Assembly railroad committee has decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway to run ferries from any of their termini in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties to any point across the St. Lawrence river in Canada.

By order of Archbishop Ryan, Father Pavier attempted to hold services in the Polish church at Buffalo last Sunday. A force of 200 police was summoned to protect the priest and his followers. Polish men stood aloof while the women fought like enraged tigresses and by sheer force drove the police away, and the priest was roughly handled and badly scared. The service was not held.

IN GENERAL.

The Duke of Montpensier is dead.

The condition of Emin Pasha has greatly improved.

A contract has been signed for a Russian loan of \$70,000,000.

The French Republicans party has adopted the American census system.

A report comes from Lisbon that Maj. Sampa Pinto intends visiting America for his health.

The Siam Government has protested against the encroachment of the British flag on its territory.

It is expected that a krane will shortly be loaned for holding German colonization in Southern Russia.

The Melbourne confederation of the Australian provinces has been postponed till February 6th.

The cur has declared he will not recognize the Brazilian republic during the lifetime of Dom Pedro.

The workmen at Bruen, Austria have decided to demonstrate on May 1 in favor of the eight-hour moment.

Count Andrassy, who is in his 70th year, and represented Austria at the Berlin congress, is believed to be dying.

The cur has summoned the Russian minister at London to St. Petersburg to report upon the Anglo-Portuguese dispute.

Forty dismissed and destitute English clerics at Lisbon have applied to the British consul there for passage to their homes.

The Portuguese prime minister says that he is preparing an appeal to the powers, but is anxious to meet Great Britain's wishes.

Daily incidents strengthen the impression that there is a serious divergence of views between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

An Austrian doctor claims to have discovered an absolute cure for hydrophobia, and is kind enough to present the world with the recipe.

The total debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury February 1, 1890, is \$1,040,707,016.14. The decrease last month was \$19,245,995.19.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the bill providing for a law to tax foreigners and those who employ foreign labour had its first reading on Thursday.

It is reported in Lisbon that Lord Salisbury has agreed to a conference of the powers on the question of disputed boundaries in Africa between Portugal and Great Britain.

C. M. Stoppel, formerly French military attaché, who warned his Government before 1870 of the disastrous results of a conflict with Germany, now advocates a Franco-German alliance to check Russia.

Bismarck has written a letter to the German Ambassador to the Vatican, saying that all the Societies of the Church of Rome, including the Jesuits, will be welcomed in the German colonies and protected.

It is reported in official circles in St. Petersburg that Emperor William of Germany, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of Sweden will attend the Russian military manoeuvres at Krasnoe Selo during the present year.

The New Treaty.

The extradition treaty between Canada and the United States has advanced another important stage, the terms of the Convention having been decided upon by the British Minister at Washington. Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Secretary of State, Hon. James G. Blaine. These provisions have just been published, and are as follows:—

"Man-slaughter, counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods or valuable securities by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, trustee, or director, or member or officer of any Company, made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury or subornation of perjury, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping; burglary, housebreaking or shopbreaking; piracy by the laws of nations; revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm; crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading."

In sending forth this draft convention Mr. Blaine points out that the present treaty is not a substitute for that of 1842 but only a supplement, that seeing a great mass of practice had grown up about the old it was not thought wise to disturb it. He draws attention also to the fact that the crimes embraced in the treaty are such as "are made punishable by the laws of all civilized States, and not such as are made penal in any particular country by reason of any condition there existing." Though not so comprehensive as many would have wished, the new convention embraces those particular crimes whose frequent commission of late years has more than anything else stirred up the powers to take the present action. It will at least have the effect of preventing an increase of that notorious class of citizens who have been unfaithful to their trust and embroiled their employers' goods, have sought an asylum in the neighboring country, where without fear of molestation they have enjoyed the fruits of their dishonesty and fraud. And this provision alone would render the treaty far from valueless.

A Strange Story.

A sensational story with "a woman in it" comes from Constantinople. It appears that Ismail ex-Khedive of Egypt was most unfortunate in his choice of a wife, when eighteen months ago while on a visit to London, he added to his numerous household an Irish damsel. Placing her at the head of his harem she lived in Oriental luxury. She has not proved the angel that he took her to be, and has made herself very obnoxious to the other ladies and most unsexually some have occurred. Matters came to a crisis the other day when Ismail forcibly ejected her. She has made her complaint to the British embassy, and has informed him of the horrid practices which are of daily occurrence in the seraglio, and revealed some political intrigues to which she was privy. The result is that at the request of the embassy the Sultan ordered Ismail to be kept in honorable confinement in his palace pending enquiry into the matter. Meanwhile it might be well to spread the story of his imprisonment in making himself familiar with Shakespeare's immortal play, "Taming the Shrew."

There lately passed across the Red Sea from the African to the Arabian shore a flight of locusts calculated to have covered over 2,000 square miles.

The Best Method of Disposing of the Dead.

"Sanitary Treatment," a brochure by Rev. Chas. R. Treat of N. Y. city, discusses the important question of the best method of disposing of our dead, viewed from the standpoint of the public health. In his pamphlet the author traces the origin and growth of the custom of churchyard burying and points out that civilized and Christian society are responsible for the practice. He looks at the world's history as the opening centuries of the Christian era, the universal opinion was that the dead should not be brought into proximity with the living. Accordingly the practice definitely demanded by the "Twelve Tables" became universal, not to bury within a "city" or any group of human habitation. The first step in the strong direction seems to have been taken at the dying request of the first Christian emperor, who was interred at the entrance of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in Constantinople. The tendency, however, to follow this example, and to secure similar interment in holy earth, was stubbornly resisted; and it was not until the latter part of the sixteenth century that burials were permitted within towns or cities, and it was not until the eleventh century that burials were permitted in the suburbs. About the year 1830, the streets of New York, and the occupants of the neighboring offices and commercial houses have suffered severely at each visitation of the pest, from 1832 to 1854. Of course the evil results are more manifest and glaring where the population is most dense, still where the population is sparse the evil is not abolished but only diluted. On this point Sir Henry Thompson has given emphatic testimony. "No dead body," says this eminent authority, "is ever placed in the soil without polluting the earth, the air, and the water above it and about it. Similar testimony is given by Dr. Holland, who says that the best situated cemeteries may be so mismanaged as to become unsafe; that cemeteries should not be too near dwellings; that they should not be overcrowded; that the soilage from them should be carefully guarded against; and that wells and other grounds are unduly sources of drinking water."

The danger to the public health of the present method is two fold: first from the propagation of the drinking water with the poisonous compounds which result from decomposed bodies, and second, from the propagation and dissemination of those living organisms which science has demonstrated to be the cause of some of the most deadly diseases which afflict mankind. Here again Sir Henry Thompson is called to witness. He says: "I state, as a fact, that all the great epidemics, bubonic plague, cholera, typhoid, and malignant cholera, are undoubtedly transmissible through earth from the buried body." This opinion is supported by the statement of Dr. James McKellar, a member of the American Public Health Association, who declares: "We believe that the horrid practice of earth-burial does more to propagate the germs of disease and death, and to spread desolation and pestilence over the human race, than any other single and ignorant custom in every other country." Acting on the principle that the true physician is the man who, having diagnosed the disease, proceeds to prescribe the remedy, our author turns his attention to the actual and possible methods of disposing of the dead. Here there is not much choice—to throw them into the sea, to allow carnivorous birds and beasts of prey to devour them, to burn them, to bury them out of sight, to embalm, to entomb, cover the possible methods of disposition. The first two are not to be considered, as shocking to the tender sentiments that they are not likely ever to prevail, burying is prejudicial to the public health, embalm is too expensive and involves too much mutilation, and only entombing meets the requirements of the tender sentiment, the demands of the public welfare and the question of expense. Instead, therefore of burying or embalming the bodies of the dead, he would deprecate them in an atmosphere from which all moisture had been extracted by artificial means. To accomplish this, man-made shafts shall be erected in the suburbs of large towns and cities, extensive and handsome edifices which will provide sanitary sepulchres for the dead. Each sepulchre shall be so constructed that any person could enter or be made to enter, and withdrawn, laden with moisture and morbid matter, which it would convey to a separate structure where a furnace would complete the sanitary work that the anhydrous air had begun, and return to the external atmosphere nothing that would be noxious. The feasibility of this scheme, in so far as controlling the decomposition of bodies is concerned, is demonstrated by the fact that in upland regions and where the air is naturally dry the bodies of the dead do not share the fate of those in moist air spheres. Among other things the following instance is quoted. "A cave was not long ago discovered high up among the Sierra Madre Mountains within which were found, where they had rested undisturbed for many years, the lifeless figures of a little aboriginal household, dried and undecayed. Father, mother, son and daughter, one by one, as death had overtaken them, had been brought thither, bound so as to keep in death the attitude they had marked them when at their rest in life, and there they bore their silent but impressive witness to the beneficent action of the anhydrous air that had stayed decay and kept them innocuous to the living that survived." What will be the outcome of the agitation which is being promoted by the Association of which Rev. Mr. Treat is a member, cannot at this early date be certainly foretold. There can be little doubt, however, that this question of properly disposing of the dead, is pressing to the front, and that it will soon constitute one of the leading problems with which promoters of the public health will have to deal. The present method may be hard, but it is most if once a consensus of scientific opinion is obtained against it. While we are content with churchyard burials, we are content with our dead, feelings which manifest themselves in a reverent care for their lifeless bodies, we must accept the doctrine that our first duty is to care for the living.

leading problems with which promoters of the public health will have to deal. The present method may be hard, but it is most if once a consensus of scientific opinion is obtained against it. While we are content with churchyard burials, we are content with our dead, feelings which manifest themselves in a reverent care for their lifeless bodies, we must accept the doctrine that our first duty is to care for the living.

Politics in Germany.

The Emperor of Germany is very active at present in preparing for the elections in the Reichstag. He is openly courting the workmen with promises of an amelioration of their condition. So far, Bismarck has not been very active, although he has written to the Pope that the German colonies will be protected in the German colonies. In 1887 he went further and asked for Catholic support in the elections. In Germany, however, the Emperor is the chief organizer and it is assumed by some European correspondents that he has taken matters into his own hands without much reference to Bismarck. The failure of the Socialist bill is considered Bismarck's failure, and the Emperor did not allude to the measure in his speech to the members when the Reichstag was dissolved. It appears that the question is to be kept out of the canvas. The result of the elections is a matter of speculation, but there is a belief in Europe that the new Reichstag will be a more liberal body than the one that has just completed its labors. If the results justify expectations, Bismarck's position will be unpleasant, to say the least. He has devoted all of his energies to repression. The strong arm is his chief reliance. By its popular representation has been reduced to a mere farce. The question now is, will there be a reaction from his methods that will restore constitutional methods?

Portugal and Spain.

Iberian union is a project which, although just now freshly agitated on account of recent experiences both in Portugal and in Spain, has been proposed sufficiently long to develop the intrinsic objections to it. In earlier times the theory of the "balance of power" or of the "equilibrium of Europe" might have sufficed to arouse external opposition to such a dynastic consolidation of the kingdoms on the Peninsula, but nowadays nothing would be in the way but the indisposition of the people themselves. Portugal and Spain, however, have fought for the mastery more than they have sought to coalesce. Three centuries ago Portugal was under the dominion of her larger neighbor for sixty years; that the break out in revolt and eventually defeated the Spanish armies, although it was not till nearly seventy years afterward—in 1757—that Spain formally renounced all claims to sovereignty over Portugal. In Napoleon's day the two kingdoms were again at odds. Three years ago a project was talked of for uniting them, and lately it has been said that a Deputy will bring up the subject of Iberian union in general in the Spanish Cortes. Still it is confidently declared that any such project will only countenance a friendly amalgamation, without any attempt at political amalgamation.

Indistinct Speaking.

The press representatives at Ottawa are breathing out threats and slaughter against the members of Parliament who have thus far occupied the attention of the House, because of the indistinct and inaudible manner in which they have been expressing themselves. The complaint is made that in order to gain any idea of what is being said the reporters have to crane their necks and stretch their backs until the torture they endure is sufficient to make even the gripple take a back seat. One of their number in a fit of desperation has even gone so far as to hint to the members on the floor that unless they mend their ways the living speaker may come to his end by a deadly ailment consisting of the heavy speeches of former orators. This was a very good idea of reform. On the other hand, the House has sufficient discretion to act according to the old adage "A word to the wise is sufficient." We may therefore confidently expect that what could not be effected by an appeal to their philanthropy, will be brought about by the consideration of self interest and preservation. It is not likely they are shall hear anything further of "indistinct utterance," "conglomeration of mumbles" and other similar expressions.

Our National Highway.

While the Central and Union Pacific railways have both been blockaded for a week or more by snow, the Canadian Pacific railway has been practically free from stoppage, although in the most practical manner how useful our great Northern line is and how well it might serve the purpose of an Empire at a time when the other lines were in a state of blockade. It is very well for our neighbors to say that the wonderful contrast of the American climate are strikingly illustrated in a despatch from San Francisco, wherein our correspondent draws attention to the fact that at the very time when the Central Pacific Railroad was blockaded in the Sierras a fortnight ago, roses were in full bloom and oranges and lemons were ripening on the trees at a distance of only seventy miles from the snow-bound trains. It is almost impossible for people to realize the situation in the Sierras during one of these great snow blockades. Three thousand men were employed for ten or twelve days shovelling snow from the sides of the track, while a couple of huge rotary ploughs, each propelled by six of the most powerful locomotives in the world, and a score of smaller ploughs were used for cutting through the drift.

A celebrated French teacher (M. D. Bellay) has been teaching the children in his school ever since 1851, kindness to animals. He says it has the best influence on their lives and character. He found them "not only more kind to animals, but more gentle and affectionate toward each other," and he hopes that principles of kindness to animals will soon be taught in every school. In more than 5000 French schools regular lessons are now given the children on this subject, and as I have before said in these pages, I have seen, perhaps thousands, of children who have been formed in England, France and other countries to be more kind to animals from cruelty. Out of about 2000 criminals in American prisons, inquired of on the subject, it was found that only twelve had any pet animals during their childhood.

Central Ontario Railway

Time Table.

Leave Toronto for Peterborough	7:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Arrive at Peterborough	8:45 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Leave Peterborough for Trenton	9:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Arrive at Trenton	10:15 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Leave Trenton for Coe Hill	9:35 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
Arrive at Coe Hill	10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Leave Coe Hill for Madoc	10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Arrive at Madoc	11:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Leave Coe Hill for Trenton	11:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Arrive at Trenton	11:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Leave Trenton for Peterborough	11:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Arrive at Peterborough	12:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Leave Peterborough for Trenton	12:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Arrive at Trenton	12:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Leave Trenton for Coe Hill	12:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Arrive at Coe Hill	1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Leave Coe Hill for Madoc	1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Arrive at Madoc	1:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

HORT. FRANKS, Supr.

North Hastings Review

J. L. ORR, - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

If paid in advance..... \$1.00 per year.
 " after 3 months..... 1.25 " "
 " after 6 months..... 1.50 " "

We prefer the \$1.00 in advance to the \$1.50 on long credit. No successful paper can be run on any other terms, and we shall strictly adhere to the above prices in future, in every instance.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

Toronto, and in fact the entire Province, suffered a great loss by the almost total destruction by fire on Friday evening last of their magnificent University building, together with most of its contents, including the valuable library of over 35,000 volumes. The fire was caused by the upsetting of some coal oil lamps, and the inadequate supply of water. The building was among the finest educational institutions in the country, and cost nearly \$500,000 to build. The insurance amounted to about \$165,000. It will be at once rebuilt, the Ontario government, having already put in the estimates a grant of \$160,000 for this purpose.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Charities upon the Ontario Institution for the Deaf & Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1889. It is gratifying to find from the report that under Supt. Mathison, this admirably managed institution continues in a very efficient condition. Inspector Burrows who examined the classes testified to the marked improvement evidenced, his report showing that the teachers, with two or three exceptions, are up to the mark. The average number of pupils for 1889 was 228, as compared with 238, the preceding year. The total cost for the maintenance of the institution last year was \$41,086, or a yearly cost per head of \$180.20, weekly \$3.56, a slight increase per head over 1888. Of the 237 pupils present at the end of the year 132 were males and 105 females. Of these Hastings gave 12, Lennox & Addington 5, Prince Edward 2, and Frontenac 3. There are four officers, 14 teachers and 8 other officials in connection with the Institute.

The Postmaster-General's Report for the past year gives some interesting statistics of this branch of the public service. The number of post offices in the Dominion is now 7,838, an increase of 167 during the year. 571 miles have been added to the mail routes, which now number 56,835 miles, of which 11,510 1/2 miles is by railway, and the annual mail travel is 25,756,678 miles. It is estimated that 92,668,000 letters, 19,355,000 post cards, 3,649,000 registered letters, and 12,269,000 newspapers other than from the office of publication were sent by post during 1889. The total value of the issue of stamps for the year was \$2,973,507, an increase over the previous year of \$245,481. There was issued to postmasters during the year 137,689,300 stamps, cards, &c. The total number of money orders issued during the year was 673,813, of the value of \$11,265,919.95, being an increase in number of 42,845 and in amount of \$349,302.12 over the year ended 30th June, 1888. The gross postal revenue of the year was \$2,984,222.60, an increase of \$27,621 over previous year. The gross expenditure was \$3,746,040.42, leaving a deficiency of \$761,817. Among the lost registered letters were the following:—From postmaster, Bancroft, \$95; from postmaster, L'Amable, \$70; from A. McInroy, Coe Hill, \$25; to T. McGuire, Maynooth, \$300.

Goods at Your Own Prices.

Owing to the unfavourable season, I find that I have too large a stock in the following lines:—Prints, Dress Goods, Linens, Tweeds, and in order to make room for new importations, I have decided to sell all the above lines at what they will bring. Also a large quantity of remnants to be sold without regard to cost.

THOS. CROSS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Mining Prospects.

We have been informed on good authority that mining prospects in this county are highly promising. The company who purchased the Bull asbestos mine have a force of men at work and are getting a large quantity of asbestos of fine quality. Another large deposit of the same material has been discovered also a vein of mineral of great value. There is also good reason to believe that several mines which have long lain idle will shortly be worked by a wealthy syndicate.

All kinds of fish at D. W. Wright's.

MADOC MARKETS.

Roller Flour.....	\$2 10 to \$2 25
Fall Wheat.....	78 " 82
Spring Wheat.....	78 " 82
Corn Meal.....	1 60 " 2 00
Barley.....	35 " 40
Rye.....	35 " 40
Peas.....	50 " 52
Oats.....	22 " 25
Potatoes, per bag.....	40 " 50
Lard.....	10 " 12
Butter.....	18 " 20
Apples, per bag.....	80 " 1 00
Pork, per lb.....	7 " 8

Piso's Cure for Consumption and Piso's Remedy for Catarrh are for sale at C. G. Wilson's drug store, Madoc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ESTRAY.

CAME into the premises of Mrs. Carroll, Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Elzevir, a calf. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

47-3w MRS. CARROLL.

TENDERS FOR PLANK.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to March 3rd, 1890, for 25,000 feet of good, sound, pine plank, for the use of the corporation of the Village of Madoc. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID W. WRIGHT,
 Chairman of Streets and Sidewalks.
 Madoc, Feb. 18th, 1890. 47-2w

NOTICE.

AT the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Wollaston to be held at Coe Hill, April 28th, a By-law will be brought forward to open and establish a public road in the above township, as follows:—Commencing at the south west corner of Lot 29 in the 4th concession, there leaving the concession line between 4th and 5th concessions, and running northward for a distance of 56 rods along the side line between lots 29 and 30, it there connects with the present traveled road running eastward across lot 29 in the 4th concession.

A. HERBERT WANE,
 Township Clerk.
 The Ridge, Feb. 15th, 1890. 47-4

Notice to Creditors.

IN the goods of James Davidson, deceased, notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 110, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of James Davidson, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, who died on or about the 26th January, 1889, are, on or before the first day of April, 1890, to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, solicitor for Mary Ann Davidson, the executrix for the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby given that after the said last mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as above required, and the said executrix will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

F. E. O'FLYNN,
 No. 2 Graham Block, Belleville, Ont.
 Solicitor for Executrix.
 Dated this 19th February, 1890. 47-4w

Notice to Creditors.

IN the goods of Julia McGowan, deceased, notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 110, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of Julia McGowan, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, widow of William McGowan, who died on or about the 15th December, 1889, are, on or before the first day of April, 1890, to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, solicitor for James C. Dale and Adam McGowan, the executors for the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby given that after the said last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as above required, and the said executors will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

F. E. O'FLYNN,
 No. 2 Graham Block, Belleville, Ont.
 Solicitor for Executors.
 Dated this 19th February, 1890. 47-4w

W. S. LEACH

(Successor to Dr. Loomis)

Is prepared to bear sympathy with the public in general for hard times.

Therefore you can get

GREAT BARGAINS!

in all kinds of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

COAL OIL,

PERFUMERIES, &c., AT

W. S. LEACH'S,

Victoria Block—Loomis' Old Stand, MADOC.

N. B.—We are sole agents in Madoc for Balsam Tula and Lightning Pain Reliever, the best remedies known for the grip.

Madoc Roller Mills

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

See the great reduction in the price of flour and feed at the Madoc Roller Mills.

No. 1 straight roller flour, \$2.25 per cwt
Cracked Peas or Oats, 1.00 "
Brans..... 65 "
Shorts..... 80 "

These are close prices, and are for cash only.

Highest Price paid for Wheat.

Flour given in exchange for wheat.
 Cracking done on shortest notice.

FRED. ROLLINS.

OF COURSE NOT!

You don't expect to borrow money and be paid for the borrowing. You pay interest when you borrow.

BUT, LOOK AT THIS!

A merchant's money is locked up in his goods, his actual invested capital, without interest.

IN OTHER WORDS

Can you buy on credit without paying more for the goods, by way of interest?

NO, YOU CAN'T.

If you want to get the actual worth of cash spent, you must buy at

A STRAIGHT CASH STORE.

The credit business must get it out of you, in higher prices, in less quantity, or inferior quality.

The best goods for the lowest cash prices, is our motto.

GRAY & MCGREGOR.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods in great variety at

Wilson's Drug and Book Store,

Miscellaneous books suitable for presents or school prizes.

PLUSH AND LEATHER

FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

The Largest Assortment in Madoc of Photo and Autograph Albums, Children's Books, &c.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

School Books and School Supplies at Publishers prices, as usual.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

No trouble to show goods.

WILSON'S

Durham Street, Madoc.

Furs! Furs!

FURS!

We are clearing out the balance of our stock of Furs at wholesale prices for cash. Call early and secure Great Bargains.

W. H. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, Jan. 14, 1890

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

D. GILLEN'S

Fish of all kinds, both fresh and salt; also a full supply of

FLOUR, PORK, SALT,

And all kinds of grain kept constantly on hand, which I am selling close for cash. As I am overstocked in all the above lines I will make a special run on the same for the next 30 days in order to reduce my stock. Parties requiring any of the above lines will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. My stock in groceries always complete, as usual.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Fresh Beef kept constantly on hand and delivered free to any part of the village.

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS,

Wholesale and Retail.

HARPER'S BLOCK—West of O'Flynn's Bank.

D. GILLEN.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, 11th con. of Madoc, containing 123 acres, and west half of lot 3, 1st concession of Elzevir, containing 100 acres. Both situated on the gravel road, distant from Madoc 4 1/2 miles; from Bridgewater 3 miles. On Madoc lot is a good frame house and frame barn, with cow stable attached for 15 head; sixty acres cleared, the balance well timbered, good soil, and in a good state of cultivation; unfinished frame house. These lots will be sold together or separately, to suit purchaser. Part of purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years as may be agreed upon. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or to Madoc post office.

JOHN DUGGAN.
 Madoc, January 20th, 1890. 48-1f

Cross-Cut Saws.

We have a 'large stock' of Cross-Cut Saws on hand, and are selling the same at reduced rates.

Also a fine assortment of

Hanging and Stand Lamps!

which we are selling at low rates.

COAL OIL DELIVERED

Anywhere in the Village.

Skates Sharpened

and repaired at

M. W. Connor & Co's.

We are offering

Special Value

—IN—

Cardigan Jackets

FROM

75 Cts

—TO—

\$2.75.

JOHN DALE & SON.

Madoc, Ont.

E. HILL

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

DRY GOODS

—AT—

AWAY DOWN PRICES.

TERMS CASH.

Eggs, Butter, &c., taken in Exchange. October, 1889.

GRAIN! GRAIN!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds of grain delivered at the

North Hastings Warehouse, Madoc.

A STOCK OF

Flour, Salt, Pork, Timothy Seed, and all kinds of feed will be kept on hand at the Warehouse, and will be sold cheaper for Cash than can be bought elsewhere.

JEFF. CAVERLY.
 Madoc, August 26th, 1889. 22-2m

Subscribers to this paper residing in the United States and distant parts of Canada must in future pay their subscriptions in advance, and those failing to comply with this request will be marked off the list. Subscribers in this locality to whom accounts have been sent, are requested to adopt the advance system also, or it will be necessary for us to reduce our list to prompt paying subscribers.

Latest Local News.

—Grand Dress Carnival to-night.
—Found, a sum of money. Apply to M. Bristol.

—A new grocery is to be opened in this village.

—Sugar-cured hams and roll bacon at D. W. Wright's.

—Spring Amuses will open at Belleville on the 16th of April.

—See the announcement of the Wonderful Cheap Store in this issue.

—My stock of groceries is complete in every department.—D. W. Wright.

—An abstract of the Auditor's Report for Wellington will be found in this issue.

—Division Court was held in this village yesterday. There was a large docket.

—New dates, California apricots, figs, prunes, dried apples, and berries at D. W. Wright's.

—The Stent property in this village is being advertised for sale, to satisfy a mortgage.

—The Bridgewater mill is again in running order, under the management of Mr. W. Speck.

—A vigorous sanitary policy will be adopted by our local Board of Health this spring. The village will be benefited thereby.

—Mr. D. E. K. Stewart is a delegate to the annual meeting of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in session at Toronto this week.

—D. W. Wright, Chairman of Streets and Sidewalks, advertises for 25,000 feet of plank for corporation purposes. Tenders received up to Monday, March 3rd.

—The Ontario Bureau of Industries states that during the past year the average rate of wages of workmen has increased from \$5.65 to \$9.39 per week.

—Township of Madoc taxpayers who have not yet paid their taxes should heed the notice of the collector in another column. Coets after the 28th inst.!

—In our next issue will be published an abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures of Madoc township for the year 1899, compiled from the Auditor's Report.

—A large attendance of the members of Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F. is requested for next Monday evening, as important business will be discussed. Every member who possibly can should attend.

—Don't throw away your old rubber boots and shoes, says an exchange. Save them for the agents of the chewing gum factories, who are now buying them up in all parts of the country. Pulverized rubber boots and over-shoes flavoured with vanilla, strawberry, and other extracts, make the choicest of chewing gum.

—No charge is made for the following bit of information:—If the nail of the great toe is hard and apt to grow round and into the corners of the toe, take a piece of broken glass, and scrape the top very thin; do this every time you cut your nails, and by constant use it makes the corners fly up and grow flat, so that it is impossible that they will give any pain.

—We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Cross, who has for some months been attending the Sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y., for treatment of "writer's cramp," is not improving satisfactorily. Mr. Cross, an old Madocian, has been book-keeper for the large agricultural works of Watson, of Ayr, for some years past, until laid up with above complaint. Mrs. Cross is still visiting friends in Madoc.

—Prof. Greene, of the D. and D. Institute, Belleville, died on Monday, the result of an ice-boat accident that happened to him about two weeks previously. Although deaf and dumb, he was a brilliant scholar and a gifted teacher in the silent language. He was at Madoc at the Agricultural Society's concert last fall, and charmed the audience with his graceful mimicry. His death is a severe loss to the Institute. He was 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

—Crochery and glassware away down in prices at D. W. Wright's.

Unseasonable.

A live grasshopper was captured by Mr. Abraham Holmes, of Madoc, on Sunday last, and brought to this office on Tuesday. We have now in collection, secured this winter since Jan. 1st, a mosquito, butterfly, and grasshopper. All were alive when captured.

A Valuable Relic.

Mr. James Jarvis, of this township, showed us last week a copy of a very old newspaper, the *Ulster County Gazette*, published at Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, January 4th 1800. One side of the paper was in heavy mourning, accomplished by inverted heavy column rules, for the death of George Washington which took place on the 14th of December, 1799, his age being 68 years. The reading matter of the paper is largely taken up with accounts of Washington's life, death, and burial, and letters of eulogy from the Senate and the then President, John Adams. Washington is invariably referred to as "the Father of his Country, and the Friend of Man." The old paper is a valuable souvenir of the last century.

Logs and Timber.
Gilmour & Co. are engaged in getting out a large number of logs and a quantity of square timber. 160,000 logs will come down the Moira, whilst a large number will be shipped by rail to Trenton. Of the square timber which is being got out some of the pieces require the united efforts of 12 teams of horses to draw them.

Madoc Post Office.

From the report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30th, 1899, we learn that the gross postal revenue of the Madoc post office was \$2,443.50; money orders issued, 773 of the value of \$9,943.05, on which a commission of \$78.98 was paid. Money orders were paid of the value of \$7,709.96, and the compensation to postmaster on money orders was \$26.41. The salary of the postmaster is \$660, and the allowance for rent, fuel and light, \$119.99, and \$80 for forward allowance.

Words of Wisdom.

The following from an exchange hits the nail square on the head, and we cordially ask for it the careful consideration of the local public:—

"It is your home paper that prints your home news, that says a word of sympathy when you are sorrowful, that speaks a kind word for your dear dead, that advises your town and country, that helps you a thousand ways. Of course, the local papers are not full of foreign news like the city weeklies, nor can they compete with them in price, but tell us when the outside papers say anything about you or your town. You can take both when you can afford it. If you cannot take both, your home paper should have the preference."

Fine Work.

Mr. E. Elcome, taxidermist, of Peterboro, has during the past winter set up a number of deer's heads, birds, and other animals for parties in Madoc, and in every case, we believe, has given the best of satisfaction, two very fine specimens of his work on deer's heads being lately received by Mr. J. H. Smellie and the editor of THE REVIEW. The following notice from the *Peterboro Review* of December 3rd, last, shows how his work is appreciated there, and is an evidence that any of our readers who may send work to him will receive satisfaction:—

A FINE DEER.—Mr. T. Fitzgerald had a fine large deer set up on the verandah of his residence this morning. It was the largest of the number that was shot by the hunting party of whom Mr. Fitzgerald was one this fall. It had been placed in Mr. E. Elcome's hands, and he has done his work of preserving it in a thorough manner. The poise is spirited and perfect, and the animal looks like life, and while it is a fine ornament it is a piece of work very creditable to Mr. Elcome.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health, for Madoc village, met on Monday evening and organized by electing Dr. Smellie, Chairman, and Mr. B. O'Hara, Secretary. The Board authorized the chairman to prepare a By-law to be passed by the village Council, making compulsory the thorough cleaning of back yards, closets, stables, hog pens, &c., for which they have the authority of the Provincial Board of Health Act. The By-law will be duly published, and no ratepayer will be able to plead ignorance. If, as some M. D.'s claim, cholera will follow in the wake of la grippe, people should be particularly careful this year and there should be no need to call upon the board of health to clear away the filth of the town. Let every one clean their own premises, or have them cleaned, and all will be clean. If, however, any are dilatory the Board intend to use vigorous measures and will probably add the cost of cleaning to the taxes. It is hoped that all law-abiding citizens will give cheerful assistance to the Board in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the village.

Sabbath School Convention.

A Sabbath School convention for North Hastings and the township of Hungerford will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Madoc, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4th and 5th. It will be composed of ministers, Sabbath School superintendents, and two delegates from each school in the above mentioned territory, for whom billets will be provided by the friends in Madoc. The assistance of such able and experienced Sabbath School workers as the Rev. Jno. McEwen, Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Sabbath School Association, Mr. Alfred Day, General Secretary of that body, and Mr. Wm. Johnson, one of its Vice Presidents, is a guarantee that the Convention will be, at once, instructive and inspiring. A choice service of song will be rendered under the leadership of Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A. In addition to the gentlemen above mentioned the following will contribute to the programme: Reva, J. M. Gray, W. C. Beer, D. Wishart, W. Lambert, and Joseph Reid, M. A. During the meeting it is proposed to organize a Sabbath School Association for North Hastings and Hungerford. The programme will commence at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and will continue that evening, Wednesday forenoon and afternoon, to any or all of which sessions the public are cordially invited.

Obituary.

ISAAC CANNIFF.

The above named old resident of this part of the country died at his residence in this village on the 11th inst. He was well known in Madoc, and leaves a widow and several sons and daughters behind him. He was 85 years of age.

GRACE CORNFORD.

It is a sad duty to record a death like that of this young woman, just in the prime of life, which occurred on Sunday. She was the wife of Goldsmith Wright, to whom she was married a little over a year ago, and resided near Eldorado. She was only 24 years of age, and leaves a little infant behind her. La grippe first attacked her some weeks ago, which afterwards developed into other diseases.

ELIZABETH CLOKE.

Wife of Elias Brown, of this village, died at her home on Sunday, at the age of 33. She was a victim of consumption, from which she suffered for the past year, but the fatal attack seemed to do its deadly work within the past week or so. Mrs. Brown was much respected by her acquaintances in Madoc, and her early death is greatly felt. She leaves two children, aged about 6 and 4 years respectively.

MARY ROWLINS.

Last Thursday afternoon Mr. Geo. Rollins, Deputy Reeve of Madoc Township, and his brother Harkulus Rollins were unexpectedly summoned to the bed side of a dying sister, Mrs. Geo. Post, of Huntingdon, but before they reached her residence she was dead. Her remains were taken to the cemetery in Stirling, followed by one of the largest funerals ever seen in the neighborhood, as a token of the respect entertained for her by all who knew her. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Stirling, the text being taken from the first book of Samuel, 32nd chapter, 30th Verse. She was only 25 years of age, and leaves a husband and three small children to mourn her loss. They have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

—Don't forget the Carnival and Barrel Race on the Ice Rink to-night instead of tomorrow. Admission, 15 cents.

"Open Lodge."

The second of the "open lodge" gatherings for this winter took place in the Oddfellows Hall on Monday evening. Miss McCoy, Mrs. and Mr. E. L. Weiss, Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A., Dr. Smellie, and Messrs. Marshall, Watson, Kirkconnell, and Maybee, contributed an enjoyable programme of music, readings and recitations. Refreshments, consisting of coffee, sandwiches, and cake, were served at the close of the programme. The hall was comfortably filled, and we feel safe in saying that a pleasant evening was spent by those present. The generally good opinion entertained of Oddfellows by our villagers will not suffer by these gatherings.

Township Taxes

NOTICE.

A LL taxes due the Township of Madoc must be paid to the undersigned on or before Friday, 28th day of February, inst., or costs will be added in every instance.
45-3w
ANGUS NICHOLSON,
Collector.

FOUR BOOKS FREE!

THE RURAL CANADIAN for 1899, the leading Agricultural Journal of Canada, and your choice of any four of the following books for ONE DOLLAR:

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28. The Hon. Mrs. Verker. By The Duchess.
29. Chris. By W. E. Norris.
30. Paul and Virginia. By St. Pierre.
31. The Tale of Three Lions. By H. Rider Haggard.
32. The Devil's Die. By Grant Allen.
33. Cleopatra. By H. Rider Haggard.
34. Derrick Vaughan, Novelist. By Edna Lyall.
35. A Crooked Path. By Mrs. Alexander.
36. Marooned. By W. Clark Russell.
37. A Hardy Norseman. By Edna Lyall.
38. Merle's Crusade. By Rosa N. Carey.
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RURAL CANADIAN

5 Jordan Street, TORONTO.

The Wonderful Cheap Store!

MADOC, ONT.

The proprietors of the Wonderful Cheap Store wish to announce to their many friends, and the public in general, that in future the above-mentioned business will be carried on under the name and style of "M. Pope & Co." and they also wish to state that they intend to give even better bargains in the future than they have ever done in the past. Thanking our many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

See new advertisement in a week or two.

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STOCK-TAKING SALE!

—AT—

THE 4 BIG

MADOC.

This cheap sale will positively end the 1st Feb., and until then you can get the best bargains ever offered in the following lines of first-class goods, as they must be sold at any price. Take advantage of this sale and secure some cheap bargains. It is impossible to give you prices in this space or I would gladly do so, but I will give you a few of the lines in which the greatest slaughter will be made:—

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Full Cloth Pants, Cotton and Tweed Pants, Top Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Knitted Jackets, Caps, Socks, Shawls, Flannels, Dress Goods, Shirts, Full Cloths, and Tweeds.

Come at Once and have First Choice.

T. McNAMARA.

WON AT LAST.

A laboratory of despair reminded me of my old-fashioned, and turning about me I discovered Psycho standing at a little distance from me with her arms outstretched, vainly endeavouring to see in the light that blinded her. There was a piteous bewilderment in her face that seemed to say, "I am abandoned. What shall I do in this world where each one goes his way?"

And then when I looked at her hair matted with the sand, her drabbed dress hanging heavily from her shoulders with the wet sand from the burrow, my heart reproached me for my ingratitude. For she had toiled as much as I, nay more; cheerfully ready at any hour of the night or day to bury herself in the wet sand, to dig and drag as she was hidden, suffering hardships with smiles, risking her life fearlessly day and night for months in the struggle to make me happy, and all for this: to be forgotten in the first moment of my freedom!

"Oh, you are not gone?" she exclaimed, clutching my hand as I touched her and spoke her name. "Not yet," she added, striving to open her eyes that she might see me.

"I shall never leave you, Psycho," I said, "only forget you for a moment in the first joy of seeing the world again."

"Is it so very beautiful?" she asked. "I can see nothing but a light that makes me ache."

"The sun is right over our heads; it makes me blink to look up. When he goes down you will be able to look at the glory of it. But you feel the beautiful fresh air, don't you?"

"Yes, it is good. Like drinking when you are thirsty."

"Yes, that is true, and the sight of the blue sky is like that too."

"I wish I could look at it," she said, raising her pale face; and moving her head from side to side. How warm it is! Tell me what you see."

"Nothing but the sun, and sky, and all else, and some juddaws playing about up there."

"I hear them, I hear them," she said, joyfully—"Caw caw, caw!"

"We are surrounded by great masses of broken cliff; they shut out the view of the sea. But we can climb over them and make our way to the open shore as soon as the light fades, and you can see your eyes."

"Why should we wait if you want to get there? You can guide me in the light just as I used to guide you in the dark—do you remember?" she asked tenderly.

"Yes, I remember, dear. But I dare not venture now; the tide is rising, and we may be hemmed in. It will be better to wait till the tide ebb; then we shall have nothing to fear, and shall both see. Besides we have our bags to get; we should be laughed at if we showed ourselves in this state."

"I will put on my shoes; no one will laugh at me then."

A wave ran up between the rocks and touched our feet; it was time to return. We wriggled back into our burrow, the mouth of which I stopped as well as I could with pieces of shell to prevent the influx of sand, and backed into the cave, dragging the basket after us with the sand dug out in our passage.

The eight hours that followed were the longest and most tedious I had yet endured. I had long ago decided upon the course I should take when he got out of the cave, and there now seemed nothing to do. To dispel the tedium I was almost tempted to make an expedition into French Peter's cave; but the danger of the venture. The treasure was safer there than it could be anywhere else, and it would have been like dangerous and futile to encumber ourselves with it in our flight.

At six o'clock my grandfather whistled down the wall, and lowered a basket of provisions.

"You're got to do without bread to-night, 'cause the baker ain't been to-day," he called. "But you'll get double allowance to-morrow mornin' if you behave yourself."

I emptied the basket, and sent it up without a word; but I mentally promised to behave myself in a manner that would astonish him before another day was out.

At eight o'clock we went into the tunnel, and had an hour's work in clearing away the sand washed in by a tide. At length the passage was free, and Psycho looked up at the countless stars in mute wonder.

"Our work is done; we can put on our best now," I said to her.

We went back and changed our clothes—I trembling and my teeth chattering with excitement.

"Must we leave all?" Psycho asked in a low voice when she came from her alcove.

"Yes there is nothing here that we shall ever want again, please God," said I. "Well, there is the food we put by in case of need. I will put it out for you."

"Yes, poor dear! I will never sit on my shoulder any more. We shall have to scold him for coming on our table again."

I ran into the other cave and threw all our stores on the slab that served us for a table while Psycho remained in the lesser one. Through the opening I saw her by the light of the candle that stood on the ground touching with her cheek the carving in the chalk on which we had spent so many hours together, and laying her hand tenderly on the hatchets we had used in our work, and when we descended for the last time into the pit she turned round and, spreading her arms towards the cave as if to bid it all that was dear to her, she said—"Good bye!"

The moon had not yet risen, but the stars gave us, instead of obscurity, ample light to find our way between the rocks and over the scattered masses of cliff to the open shore; but it would have been another thing to have retraced our steps through such a chaos to the hole from which we had come. Happily we got clear of the sea-swept boulders while the tide was yet low.

Psycho gazed at the boundless expanse of sea and sky in silent awe for some time, and then she murmured half to herself, "Two large, fine, grand! But she was delighted with the moon, and when she reached the point of view we came in sight of the young moon hanging over the water with the shadowed disc in her embrace a low cry of rapture came from her lips. We got on to the downs by the gap beyond Dandan's Point, and struck across for the old London-road, and now that we had no cliff behind us Psycho's wonder at the unbroken expanse around us was complete. "No walls!" she said. And she had always known that was another marvel. She tried to stoop to pick up a pebble, and when I plucked some and put it

in her hand she laughed at this new oddity in the new world.

We had not yet met a single living creature, but as we neared the road I heard sounds of footsteps and voices, and Psycho told me she saw two persons coming, a little and one big. A few seconds afterwards I saw a stout woman and a boy laden with bundles. Psycho slipped round and clung to my other arm to be safe, while she strained her eyes in wonder to see a girl so large and a man so small.

"Mrs. Benham," I said, recognizing my old landlady as we drew near.

"Barney that's the boy," said Mrs. Benham, "and I'm on my way to take possession of my old rooms if you have not let them to anyone else."

"Bless your heart, no, sir. There they are just as you left them. I shouldn't have had the heart to let 'em to anyone else if I had the chance. Little did I think you would ever come back to them; and it's a real comfort in the midst of my trouble to see you again. There, take the keys, sir. I'm almost as well as I do. You haven't heard the sad news, I'll warrant; how should you when I've only just got the message by telegraph myself. The lad there brought it and scared me out of my wits nearly half an hour ago. My poor son has been landed from his ship at Southampton with a fever, and there he lies now in a stranger's house, with no one to care for him. And now I'm on my way to Bampton to catch the last train, though while I'm talking here I may lose it. I will write to you to-morrow and tell you more, and you will let me know all about your own affairs that I have no time to ask about now, though I am dying with curiosity to know how you have fared and everything."

Everything included Psycho, whose unwearied head and bare arms drew her eyes from me in perplexity, even while her mind was so divided between thoughts of her son and myself. As for the telegraph messenger who was carrying a part of the old lady's hastily-packed luggage, he could scarcely close his mouth or take his eyes off Psycho, even when Mrs. Benham trotted on calling him to come along.

"Who is that one that you spoke to?" whispered Psycho as we went our way.

"A dear old friend. We are going to live in her house."

"Honesty that's a cave."

"Yes, a kind of cave, I lived with her before I came to you."

"Not very long?"

"Yes; years—much longer than I have lived with you."

"Then everyone does not go a different way—some stay together."

"Oh, yes. A son sometimes stays with his mother even when he is no longer a child. I have quite a few with his sister till they grow quite old."

"Will you be my brother?"

"Yes, Psycho, that is just what I should like to be."

She hugged my arm close and was silent for a while. I pointed to the trees of the Chase Park as we neared them. She looked at them indifferently, reminding me that I had told her about them. Then presently, she wondered what she was pondering, she said:

"You like that old woman?"

"Yes; she has been a mother to me."

"But you didn't talk to her as you talk to me," she said, smiling and shaking her head.

"What makes you think that?"

"Oh, I am sure of it," she answered with delighted satisfaction, "and that shows that you like your sister more than you like your mother."

I laughed, and then having come to the cottage I told her it was where we were to live. She looked at it incredulously, for to her it seemed no more than a strangely-fashioned mass of rock, and could hardly believe her senses when I opened the door and showed her it was habitable.

I lit a candle and took her through the rooms below, and then up the stairs to the rooms above and she was speechless with wonder at the strangeness of it and all the surprising contrivances it contained. When I got to the room I found that she did not admire the room. After the caves they were as much to me as the world was too large. The low, flat ceiling and squared walls were ugly to her eyes. But the quantity and variety of colour everywhere delighted her. Two things astonished her beyond the rest—a looking glass, and a recess growing in a pot. The glass she thought must be water; the scent of the rose took her breath away. She was charmed with the canopy that hung in the sitting room—it was such a "little" "cave," and so prettily coloured! I put it in her bedroom telling her that it would sing to her in the morning.

"Show me how I may take him out of his house," she said.

"No, you must not do that," said I. "He would fly away if you did."

She looked into my face in mournful silence for a moment, and then she said: "Did everything that we love in this world fly away and leave us?"

CHAPTER XIV.

MY GRANDFATHER SEES A GHOST.

When Psycho had called her last "good night" to me from her room, as in the cave it was her custom to do before composing herself to sleep, I stole out of the house to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the full moon's freedom.

After standing awhile gazing all round at the sea-view with an ineffable joy in my heart I passed through the garden, and turning instinctively towards the Chase, followed the familiar path to the park gates, my step growing quicker and more elastic under an elation that was easily to be accounted for.

When I left the Chase I had no prospect more hopeful than that of realising Sir Henry Dancom's cynical suggestion by finding a "Goddess." Well, I had found what was a Goddess, and now I could face Sir Henry and demand his daughter's hand.

It was nearly midnight; there was no light in the lodgekeeper's window. The gate was unlocked, and not a hundred yards down the drive was a bend from which the house could be seen. With no excuse but the moon's folly, I passed the gate and walked to the bend, and there I stood for fully five minutes gazing at a solitary light in one of the windows, giving a loveliness to my fancy; and letting it carry me up to a Paradise where I saw no face but Ethel Dancom's.

When at length I turned to go back I perceived a tall, grey figure standing in the alley formed by a footpath which turned from the drive at the bend. It was Sir Henry! I recognised him at a glance. There was nothing remarkable in his being there at this hour, even if the night had been less tempestuous to a late start. He was a man of old, accented habits, sometimes confining himself to days together in one room, at others wandering on the downs after night in weather that made even the coastguard shirk his duty.

"Who are you?" he asked, stepping forward.

"I thought so," he said, and then placing himself before me with a stride as I was about to pass on he added, in a presumptuous tone, "Tell me what you are doing here."

I hesitated to answer, feeling that I had placed myself in a ridiculous position.

"You have come here to see my daughter," he said in an angry tone of conviction. "You have written to her."

"I have done nothing of the kind."

"Is that true?" he asked in a tone that stung me.

"You have never known me to attempt to deceive you," I answered warmly.

"Indeed! You promised you would not return until you had a fortune to offer my daughter."

"And on that condition you suffered me to hope that I might make her my wife. It was an expedient perhaps to get rid of me. You did not expect me to return before you had married your daughter to a husband more to your taste than your late secretary. But you held out that hope to me; I accepted it; and now that you see here you know the reason—I have a fortune to offer your daughter."

"It is incredible! I was told you had gone to America. Even there you have not had time to make a fortune—honestly."

"I dare not trust my tongue to answer you for that insinuation," said I, stepping aside in order to pass him.

"Walk," he said, putting his stick rudely before me. "Our estimate of fortunes may differ considerably. What is this fortune you have made?"

"I cannot tell you. It may be ten thousand pounds; it may be less."

"Ten thousand pounds! Do you know that my daughter may accept a husband with twenty times that amount. You mistake your position. What is ten thousand pounds to me?"

"Enough to make me independent of your generosity, and that is all I sought. I dare now to ask your daughter to be my wife, and it is for her—not you—to decide whether I shall be her husband or not."

"One moment. One question at least I have a right to ask, and one which you, with the antecedents of your family before you, ought to answer. How have you come by this money?"

"I am now in a state of mind at this moment to tell you my history. If I told you now you would think me more mad than my presence here at this time gives you reason to suppose I am. In a proper time and place I will tell you all."

"Before you speak to my daughter?"

"Yes." Upon that we separated without another word.

I greatly regretted this meeting with Sir Henry and the avowal it had led me to make. For ardently as I desired to meet Miss Dancom, and put my fate in her hands—a fate that was now made more urgent by Sir Henry's hint that he had a richer husband in view—I felt that that delay I might my faithful little friend, and provide for Psycho's future happiness, before I considered my own. I must write a confession of the mysterious crime from my grandfather, and find the girl's family. I had promised not to abandon her, but without that promise my heart would never have suffered me to go away from her, as she pathetically put it, and I had found those who had a right to take my place as her guardian and dearest friend. If Sir Henry Dancom thought fit to question my grandfather about the fortune I had acquired, the old rascal, discovering my escape, would, to avoid unpleasant consequences to himself, get out of the way before I could draw a confession from him.

I reflected also that Mrs. Benham or the telegraph boy might spread the news of my return in Bampton, and that this would speedily reach Old Peter's ears and put both the old rascal and the alert. However, there was one simple way of securing my grandfather, and that was to scouring the village, and that was to scouring the village, and that was to scouring the village.

The determination to go over to the Halfway House as soon as it got light I returned to the cottage and lay down without taking off my clothes, that I might not oversleep myself. Nevertheless, it was broad daylight and past six o'clock when I awoke, and then it was only Psycho's cry of delight from the next room that aroused me. The canary was singing.

"Hark, the little cow," she cried.

I bade her sleep again until I called her, and slipped noiselessly out of the house, fearing my going would trouble her if she knew it.

Looking down to the shore from the cliff at Deadman's Point I saw the waves bursting against the scattered rocks where we had risen from our burrow the day before. The great blocks rose so closely together that it was impossible to distinguish the exact spot, and I knew that by this time the sea had washed in the sand and effaced all sign of our work. It seemed to me now hardly possible that we two could have been lying tillling under that fallen cliff for over four months. Something unpleasantly akin to a relief for vengeance possessed me as I neared the Halfway House and thought of the old villainess who had doomed me to perpetual imprisonment there, and who had robbed poor Psycho of all that makes youth and life worth having.

Turning the handle softly I found that the door was locked. The blinds were drawn down. Over the window pane I had broken to get into the place on the day of my capture a sheet of brown paper had been pasted, and I twisted my fingers, struck it in the middle, and made a hole through the brown paper without noise. My grandfather was stumbling about in the wicker house, for this was about the hour when he used to get his breakfast. Taking advantage of the noise he made, I tore down the brown paper, slipped my arm through, and unfettered the catch. The next minute I had the sash up, and the minute after that I was standing in the little parlor.

The wash-house door was closed. I opened the door silently, and found my grandfather in front of me leaning over the wall with the cord in his hand. For just that moment my fingers flicked to up that cord round his neck and pitch him down the well.

He was whistling lustily—a signal which either Psycho or I usually answered at the "Can't make the beggars house," he muttered: "In general they come fast enough at their grub, and it's a lucky day when that gallus Bernard don't holler out for extra." He left off muttering, and recommenced whistling and jerking the cord.

"What's the matter with you, are you ill?" he roared. After waiting a minute or two he drew up the bucket to see if it had been emptied. When it came up full he sat on the edge of the well and scratched his head.

"Good Lord, if one of 'em's dead!" he murmured; and then looking round for the best according to my lights.—I want me as put this—gallus, wicked old man.—I've supplied ye regular, deuced ye nothing." He broke off with a choke, terrified out of his wits by my silence and immobility. The sash was guaged again, loosening his peevishness with one hand and motioning me back with the other:—

"For God's sake speak—tell me you're not his fish—tell me I haven't murdered my Sukey's boy."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TWO ROWED BARLEY.

Report of the Manager of the Central Experimental Farm, near Ottawa, has presented a report of experiments with barley with a view of proving that two rowed barley, which is the only kind valuable for export to Great Britain, can be successfully grown in Canada.

Professor Saunders, in his report, says that two rowed barley is one of the most important products of the cereal for the past seven years in Ontario alone is estimated by Mr. Bine, in his agricultural statistics of Ontario, at nearly twenty millions of bushels, while the crop for 1888 is put at over twenty-three million bushels. Statistics from other provinces in the Dominion are not available, but their products would largely augment the figures given. Canadian barley is usually of good quality, and the surplus from the home consumption has heretofore commanded a ready sale at remunerative prices to maltsters in the United States, and such sales have averaged, during the past eleven years, 9,135,456 bushels annually, yielding a yearly revenue to Canadian farmers during the period of \$6,567,592.

The exports of barley have materially increased of late years, and as the country becomes more thickly settled and a larger area of land is brought under cultivation, there will not doubt be still larger quantities of this grain to dispose of.

During the eleven years referred to the production of barley in the United States has increased from about 42,000,000 bushels in 1878 to 58,000,000 in 1889, but increasing consumption was kept up with the increased supply and hence the demand for Canadian barley has until recently been maintained.

From the official returns published in the United States it appears that while 23 bushels of barley were used in the manufacture of a barrel of beer in 1888, only one bushel was used for the same quantity in 1889, the balance chiefly being made up of corn, rice and glucose. As these ingredients enable the brewer to make his beer at less cost than from barley alone it is scarcely probable that Canadian barley, however good it may be, will continue to find a market in the United States in such quantities and at such prices as in the past. It is important, then, for Canada that other crops be provided for her surplus barley, and the only other country which requires more barley than it produces is Great Britain.

The average importations of barley into the United Kingdom for the past eleven years have been about 33,000,000 bushels, the imports for 1888 having been over 49,000,000 bushels. A considerable quantity of this is six-rowed barley, but that is used for grinding and distilling and command a low price. The grain used for malting for which there is a very large demand, is two-rowed barley, and of this there are many varieties, all of which, when of good quality, bring relatively high prices. The quota of British barley which Canada has sent to Great Britain for the ten years ending with 1887 averaged 119,000 bushels. In 1878 it was 524,569 bushels, and in 1887 only 5,827 bushels, showing that we have practically lost the small market we had there, and the reasons that we have not grown the varieties of barley which the English market requires and that our six-rowed barley has commanded a better price in the United States than could be obtained for it in Great Britain.

The British brewers' preference for two-rowed barley is very strong and the question is sometimes asked whether the preference is founded on the greater intrinsic worth of this sort or on the prejudice arising from long usage. To submit this point to practical test, a sufficient quantity of the best two rowed malting barley was imported from Great Britain in the early part of 1889, and a like quantity of the best six-rowed barley was procured here. These were sent to competent Canadian maltsters and brewers, and both lots were made into beer, and from the report received of the results of this comparative test we learn that the two rowed barley yielded 13 per cent. more of extract than the six-rowed, showing that the preference for this barley is well founded. A number of experiments were carried on at the Experimental farm. The results thereof are given in detail and the report says:—"The results submitted of the test of these leading varieties of two rowed malting barley over a very large area in Canada are sufficient to show that even in the unfavorable season for barley growing there is a wide territory over which two rowed barley of the English market can be grown with advantage, and the yield obtained from the samples sent out as well as in field culture of the experimental farms would indicate that heavier crops of two-rowed barley of the varieties named could be raised than of the ordinary six-rowed barley. It is not

profitable to entirely change any important crop in a single season, especially when it covers so large an area. It is better for many reasons that such a change should come more slowly, but it does seem feasible to bring this about to a very large extent within a comparatively short time."

Don't Come to the City.

I have heard country girls talk of coming to the city for employment, giving as a reason that they wanted more social life. Well, that is just what they will not get; the women of business is not a woman of leisure, and she has no time for society. She will find more social life in her own home even if she be a worker, than she could ever have in the city, and there is no loneliness more absolute than the loneliness of a stranger in a crowd. Salaries are not large enough to permit of much relaxation in the way of entertainment, and after the day's work is over one is too tired to go in search of enjoyment. In the country home in these days the daily paper, and the magazine comes, so that one may keep in touch with the world, even if she be on one side of the battle and contention of city life. The fashion articles tell her how to dress her hair and make her gown, and gives her the latest notions in underwear. No town is so small that it has not its public library, where all the new books come; and the lecture and concert are not infrequent in visit. Railways and telegraphs have brought the corners of the earth together, so that one is never far away from the center of civilization. There are occupations, too, for the girls who stay at home, and particularly those who stay in the country, and there will be talked about by and by. Do not throw to the cities a search of employment, for you will be doomed to bitter disappointment. The country stores employ women as well as the city stores, and many a woman makes a good bargain in them. I myself knew country towns where a few years ago nearly all the positions in stores were held by women. Every where it has come to be quite the accepted state of things that women shall sell goods.

The Religion We Want.

We want a religion not merely of creed, but of conduct; a religion that softens the step and gives gentleness to the voice, that checks the impatient word and hasty rebuke; a religion that is respectful to superiors, courteous to inferiors and considerate to friends; a religion not merely for the church and the Sabbath, but that lives in the family and keeps the husband from being cross if his dinner is late, and the wife from fretting if the husband sometimes forgets the supper and the door mat; that keeps the mother patient if the baby is fretful, and on and on and interest the children as well as govern and instruct them; that cares for the comfort and welfare of servants as well as pays them; that projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon; and makes the happy home like the eastern fig tree, bearing all the beauty of its tender blossoms and all the glory of its ripened fruit. "I would not give much for that man's religion," said Rev. R. H. Hill, "whose very cat and dog are not better for it." Every Christian should so live as to be able, with the good Methodist brother, to say: "If you don't believe I am a Christian, ask my wife." We want a religion not merely for the prayer meeting and the public profession; but for the home, for the counting house; for the markets of business, for the entire life—our life shall smooth the rough places of the world, and make daily life brighter and better, cherishing the spirit of Heaven here, and so preparing for Heaven hereafter.

The Real Gentleman.

To a sensible woman a gentleman ought to be the equal of any one that wears a tunic, no matter what his rank or what his nation. To be a thorough gentleman is to be that which neither money or estate nor lineage can buy. It is peculiarly a birthright. It is inherited in the blood and is sure to make its appearance, even under the most unpromising conditions.

There is a sort of false gentility that is soon acquired, and is affected by noise and the parvenues that have suddenly accumulated riches. But this is a very cheap device in comparison with the sterling article. No one can be deceived by the counterfeit, because the mark of a real gentleman does not alone consist of "entering a drawing-room gracefully, or of making a bow in the proper form. These accomplishments may be necessary in order to help one to fix one's position in polite society, but they are really nothing compared to those graces of mind, manner and morals that a true gentleman is sure to possess.

A good definition of a real gentleman is one that adheres closely to the spirit of the wise utterances of the Savior: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, ye even so to them." A sterling fellow of this golden precept is infinitely better for the individual and society than all the finished bowings and scorpings under the sun.

Advice to Young Mothers.

Mothers, tell Bible stories to your little ones as they gather around in the early evening; nothing interests them more. In the dear old homestead of my childhood, how I will remember our pleasure in listening to our mother when she told us of Moses and Joseph, and Noah, and about the ark! Her vivid imagination furnished the many "perhaps" and "it may be," which added greatly to the interest. Bible stories, more than any other instruction, impress the young mind with the lessons of God's boundless love and his ever-rolling, and wonder-working providence. Early teach your children that simple and infinitely "New I lay me." I once heard a little girl of twenty months lip this verse after her mother. She was robed for the night; her little hands were clasped together. Even though she understood not the meaning, it was a beginning in the right direction. God listens and hears.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech. These infant lips can try.

As your children grow older teach them hymns suited to their age. The Lord's Prayer should daily be repeated by them; the Commandments should early be committed to memory, as well as the wonderful Sermon on the Mount and the Twenty-third Psalm. But all this instruction, excellent as it is, will surely fail in producing the best results unless your children see in your daily lives a Christ-like, patient, loving spirit.

No thoroughly complete man was ever yet v. y. m. v. file. —London

A LADY FROM GREENLAND.

The Tolls of the Domestic Life of Her People—How the Women Amuse Themselves.

Miss Orla Kraver, a native of Greenland, is visiting this country. She is a pure blood Esquimaux lady of very quiet and serious appearance, especially from a Canadian standpoint. She is 35 years old, 3 feet 4 inches in height, and as she weighs 120 pounds it can well be imagined that she is pretty stout. In an Esquimaux's eyes she is probably handsome, but not so in a Canadian woman's. Her face is peculiar, and almost impossible to portray. Her hair, which she says when she left Greenland was black, is now almost golden. Her eyes are large and full of animation. Her nasal attitude is with

HER CHURCH HANDS

folded in front of her, her short, curved arms resting close against her person. She says that in her country children are never allowed to play out of doors, and her arms, she explained, were bowed because in her country children are compelled to fold them always. Her plump and robust figure was richly clad in red silk, dress fitting, with wide, the whole trimmed with lace. The costume consisted of a heavy gold ring, and watch guard encircled the wrist. Her movements were slow and quite graceful, and her voice low, but clear and distinct. She was educated in Iceland, and speaks English very fluently.

Miss Kraver says that in Greenland people seldom live above sixty years. They have but one sickness and that is such as in this country is called consumption. They are sick about four years, and during that time, says people, she says, "never pay any attention to them. They say spirits have them and they hate them. As soon as they are taken ill they are placed in a house by themselves, and all that is done for them is to throw them a piece of blubber as they would to a dog. If sick people get well they are smart; if they die they are no good and they are thrown into a hole in the snow together with their furs and spears. When people are dead in my country we don't want anything more to do with them. "First in my country," says Miss Kraver, "are buried with a dist, and a man who owns a dist is wealthy, and he guards it as carefully as a man in this country would a lump of gold."

The domestic life of her people is very simple, and yet subject to very rigid regulations. She says: "When a wife is wanted from among the maidens the enamored young man watches his opportunity, and while the parents are away or not observing he steals her and takes her to another house."

IF CAUGHT IN THE ACT

he is killed by the parents of the girl. If they are dead his own parents do the deed as they consider that a man who is not smart enough to steal a girl for his wife is not smart enough to kill a bear, and therefore should not be allowed to live. A man must live with his wife for life. If he deserts her he is put to death. If a child discards its parents it is punished by being burned with a heated bone.

"In our land," she said, "we have neither doctors, lawyers, preachers, nor rulers of any kind, for we never tell lies or steal; consequently it is not necessary to have any rulers. In all of Greenland there are no trees; the bare ground is never seen, and there is no water but that of the ocean. I think that Iceland would be a good place for many of the American ladies to go, for in that country the ladies never wash themselves from the time they are born until they die. The only thing they do is to anoint themselves daily with oil. In our country the ladies amuse themselves by sitting on the floor of their houses and looking at each other, while engaging in animated discussion as to the beauty of each other, and the one having the greatest amount of oil on her face is considered to be the greatest beauty."

Miss Kraver has been eight years in this country, and has no desire to return to Greenland. She said she never will go there again to remain permanently.

Reindeer in Germany.

Within the past year the attempt again has been made to domesticate the reindeer in Germany for various purposes. It was done in the Harz Mountains, for the purpose of curbing the chase by the addition of an interesting animal. At considerable expense a herd of these animals was turned down here Spring at the Molschbach, near Harzburg. They appear, however, not to have been able to endure the unaccustomed heat of the climate in Summer, as, according to the latest information, the entire stock has perished. It is questionable if any better result will ever be obtained.

The attempt to introduce the reindeer at Alga, in Bavaria, is to be tried from a purely practical point of view. Should the attempt succeed there and the animals become accustomed to the climate, feral, and condition of the soil, the result would be to create for the small peasant in mountainous regions a new and very lucrative branch of industry. It is impossible for the peasant of small means to raise cattle in a really profitable manner, in consequence of the present relatively high cost of price; whereas the Swedish reindeer, once accustomed to the country, multiply very rapidly and require scarcely any real care, because they have always lived out of doors; are excellent venders, first rate milk producers, and, in addition, are available as beasts of burden, or as draught animals, as is usual in the North.

Tender Corns

Soft corns, corns of all kinds removed without pain or sore spots by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Thousands testify that it is certain, painless, and prompt. Do not be imposed upon by substitutes offered for the genuine "Putnam's" Extractor. Safe, safe, harmless.

A man can hardly be expected to foot a bill without a little kicking about it—Baltimore American.

"Game should always be served on porcelain," said a noted catfish to Equalling. "Why?" asked Equalling, innocently. "Because they are po' little creatures."

Observation widens the sphere of thought and enables us to examine and judge of things for ourselves, and is a source of beneficial instruction not to be undervalued. "It is a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said someone to an ancient philosopher, who replied: "It is a greater blessing, still not to desire what one does not possess!"

MERRY MOMENTS.

Best place for a boil—in the tea kettle. Love and liquor make the world go round. In order to get the wild oats out of a boy he must be thrashed.

All those who pass through the door to success will find it labeled "push."

The most ticklish position we know of is that occupied by a fly on a bald head.

Many a man who can sing a note has great capacity for making things hum.

It is the aim of every professional thief to keep himself "unspotted" from the world. When a man is looking for a wife it is his mission. When he gets her it is his sublimation.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, but a man feels anything but godly after being cleaned out.

"Ho—Miss Weyling, you are a puzzle to me. I never know how to take you." She (duly):—"Yes never tried."

It is the small things that annoy one. A family of cents is felt more than a scarcity of ten thousand dollar bills.

Yours now rises at a quarter before seven in the morning. She wistfully allows Apollo to get up and build the fire.

Life, as we have often said, is full of compensations. The tongue of the deaf mute never gets him into trouble.

When you see a man who kisses his children in public, you may be pretty sure that he keeps the seats of his pantaloons well dusted at home.

There's nothing very doleful about it; still, when a maiden has lifted a kiss through an impatient mustache she is apt to get down in the mouth.

Kinks—"I consider Jinkies one of the greatest statesmen in the country." Jinks—"Great Scott! man, what are you thinking of? He isn't worth a dollar."

It is never safe to admire a work of art nowadays until you have carefully examined the corners and made sure that it is not the advertising premium of some soap manufacturer.

Scribbler—"The man who calls a ballet dancer's costume a dress has the imagination of a poet." Bibbler—"Why so?" Scribbler—"He gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name."

Ted—"I hear Mrs. Bellair is married again. Isn't it rather soon after her first husband's death?" Ned—"Yes, but there were extenuating circumstances. Her second husband was the undertaker who buried her first."

Pastor—"Mrs. Jones, have you ever reflected that in the course of time you, too, must join the silent majority?" Mr. Jones—"That's so, pastor, and I kinder wish you'd impress on her that she ought to be practical for it now."

Young Medical Student (to his sweetheart):—"Do you know, Julia, that the human heart is equal to the lifting of one hundred and twenty pounds every twenty-four hours?" Julia (demurely):—"Well, that's just my weight."

What is Good?

"What is the real good?" I asked in musing mood.

Order, said the law court;

Knowledge, said the school;

Truth said the wise man;

Pleasure, said the fool;

Love, said the maiden;

Beauty, said the sage;

Freedom, said the dreamer;

Honor, said the page;

Fame, said the soldier;

Equity, the seer—

Spoke my heart full sadly—

"The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom

Softly this I heard:

"Each heart holds the secret

Kindness is the word."

—[John Boyle O'Reilly.]

Peter's Pence.

London (Star): We learn from Rome of the sums taken last year for St. Peter's pence: From Austria came about £16,000; Spain, £8,000; France, £12,800; Germany, £7,500; Ireland, £8,000; England, £3,800; Belgium, £8,200; Switzerland, £2,200; Poland, £2,400; North America, £7,400; South America, £12,400; Africa, £3,800; Asia, £4,000; Roumania, £4,000; Italy, £14,800; and Portugal, £6,000. Other sums, making up £4,000 were collected in Australia, Oceania, Russia, Sweden, Norway, etc. The whole sum received was about £120,000, being less by £6,000 than what was received in 1888. The European States which contributed nothing to St. Peter's pence were Turkey, Montenegro, Greece and Servia.

All Men,

young old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, catarrhs, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye-lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, swollen eyes surrounded with redness, circles, city looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LORON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed.

HEART DISEASE,

the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip-beats, hot flashes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beating strong, rapid and irregular, the heart beats faster quicker than the hand about the breast bones, etc., can possibly be cured. No cure no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LORON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Woman's Modesty.

Many women are prevented by feelings of delicacy from consulting a physician in those disorders arising from functional derangement of their peculiarly delicate organs, and the most serious results are often caused by this neglect. To such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe cure for all those distressing disorders to which women are peculiarly subject, while it saves a modest girl or woman from the embarrassment of a personal consultation with a physician. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue is the great prerogative of innocence.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with sores from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; small and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of distension, with mental depression; a hacking cough and general debility; you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unaccountably treated, by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out.

Tulles for ball gowns are embroidered with flowers in natural colors.

Jack and Jill each took a pill, Old-fashioned kind—full grown;

Jack's went down—but with a frown— Jill died from cause unknown."

Smiles will supersede many frowns, and many discomforts will be unknown, when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills entirely supersede, as they bid fair to do, the large and less efficient pill of our forefathers. Every day they gain new laurels! Most popular when most ill abound!

The German Government has granted Herr Schneek a commission to begin immediately the canal intended to connect Berlin with the Baltic Sea.

A. P. 459.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!
For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Croup, General Debility and Wasting Disease, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

THE SMITH NEEDLE PACKAGE.
Best thing out. Agents make \$5 per doz. Sample by mail 25c. CLEMENT & CO., 30 King St. E., Toronto.

LADIES BY OLIVE BRANCH, the best remedy known for all female complaints. Sample free. J. TAYLOR, 5 Richmond St. W., Toronto Can.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Address, METHEUN BROS., 67 Church St., Toronto.

CANCER and TUMOR Specialists. Private Hospital, No. 1410, Bloor St. W. C. H. MCNICOLL, D. O., No. 65 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DETECTIVES.
We want a man in every locality in Canada to act as Private Detective under our instructions. Particulars free. Central Detective Bureau, Box 1905, Topeka, Kans.

\$10.00 A DAY.—Easy and profitable work for men and women. Address T. M. SCHULTZ, 4 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

The Great Ottoman Blood Remedy
Guaranteed to cure all diseases of the blood whether brought on by indigestion and excess or arising from hereditary causes. Will remove pimples and blotches from the skin and by its invigorating action upon the blood, restore falling powers and build up the system of those suffering from wasting disease. Price \$1 per bottle. Address, Ottoman Medicine Co., Mail Building, Toronto.

Artificial Limbs
FOR CIRCULAR ADDRESS, J. DOAN & SON, Northcote Ave., Toronto, Ont.

SEEDS
RENNIE'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS FOR 1890

Will be mailed free to all intending purchasers upon application to The Renwick, Flower and Land Cultural Seeds is complete, and includes every variety of merit. Send for it before ordering any seeds.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

POND'S EXTRACT
THE LADIES' FRIEND
THE PAIN DESTROYER

THE WONDER OF HEALING!
CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND REMOVES ALL KINDS. Used Internally & Externally. Price 50c. \$1.75. POND'S EXTRACT CO. New York & London.

THE BOILER INSPECTION
AND INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
Established for the prevention of steam boiler explosion by proper inspection. S. ALEX. CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., L.A.-Gov. of Ontario, President Head Office, 2 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Geo. C. ROSE, Chief Engineer, 1 A. FRASER, Sec'y.

STATE OF MONTANA:
Cattle, Sheep, Horses or Grain

All can be grown profitably on the millions of acres of free government land of the Milk River Valley in Montana. Free information on receipt of address.

F. I. WHITNEY, C. P. & T.A.
ST. PAUL
Or J. M. HUCKINS, 4 Palmer House Block, Toronto.

PLATE GLASS
Delivered anywhere in Canada. Largest Stock Lowest Prices.

McCausland & Son,
72 TO 76 KING STREET WEST TORONTO

ST. LEON'S
Acrostical Wish.

Sweet may New Year, as showers or dew To flowers parched, your lives raw.

Life's paths to charm, all trials prove, Met, drink for health, not all we love; One drink, 'tis certain, all agree on, Nectar of joy, is famed St. Leon.

Where poisons kill and pulses chill, Imbibe; life's charmed! St. Leon will Nip up the frame and tone the nerve, Heal all your pains, long life preserve.

St. Leon's Acrostical Wish.

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Name Stamp PLATES
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THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S
TRANSPARENT CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAP
Is pleasant to use. It heals the skin, and destroys insects and germs on the hair of man & beast.

THE BEST FOOD
TO IMPART STRENGTH IS

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Wanted Agents
For the "HANDY BUTTON" Sample Card for 10 cents, or 25c. Box of 12 Cards 75 cents, by mail \$1.00. Also the "ARTIST'S KITTY HOLDER" and Drawing Pins. Best and most complete holder ever made for all kinds of work and furniture. Heavily plated, best and attractive. Agents without experience make money. Sample pair for 15 cents, sent by mail. Illustrated circulars free.

CARRISSEN MFG CO.,
58 Victoria Street, - - Toronto.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

THE PIONEER CAN JIAN LINE
And still to the front in regard to the provision made for the safety and comfort of the customers.

Weekly Sailings between Liverpool, Glasgow and the St. Lawrence & Fortnightly Service from London during Summer Months.

Mail Steamers run between Liverpool and Portland via Halifax during winter. Glasgow steamers sail throughout the year to Boston and Philadelphia, calling at Irish ports and Halifax en route.

For rates of passage and other information apply to H. Bonnier, cor King and Yonge Streets, Toronto; H. & A. Allan, Montreal, or to the local agents in country.

Confederation Life
ORGANIZED 1871. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

REMEMBER, AFTER THREE YEARS POLICIES ARE INCONTESTABLE.

Free from all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation. Paid-up Policy and Cash Surrender Value Guaranteed in each Policy.

THE NEW ANNUITY ENDOWMENT POLICY
AFFORDS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST

EARLY DEATH,
Provides an Income in old age, and is a good Investment.

Policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two full annual Premiums. Profits which are unexcelled by any Company doing business in Canada, are allocated every five years from the issue of the policy, or at longer periods as may be selected by the insured.

PROFITS SO ALLOCATED ARE ABSOLUTE and not liable to be reduced or recalled at any future time under any circumstances.

Participating Policy Holders are entitled to not less than 30 per cent. of the profits earned in their class, and for the next seven years have actually received 35 per cent. of the profits earned.

W. C. MACDONALD, ACTUARY.

J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. GLOUCESTER, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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BOILERS

Having Special Facilities for boiler work we are prepared to tender for anything required in that line—Tanks, Burners, etc. AUTOMATIC ENGINE, new design, economy and regular speed guaranteed.

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford, Can.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean to stop them for a time, and have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I have made my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no real sense to cure the disease. I have a positive remedy for a free trial and a Free Bottle of my medicine. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—T. A. GLOUCESTER, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

Our Business BAZOO

Must not be permitted to get rusty for want of exercise. So here's a blast of the

BIG BAZOO

The tune is
THE LAST ROWS OF WINTER
And we propose to play it for every note there is in it.

BANK NOTES

are what we propose to blow out and blow in.

The Last Rows of Winter Goods

that linger on our shelves must go with the season.

AWAY WITH 'EM

Our Goods at Your Prices!

The Choice we offer is Excellent.

The Chance for you is Extraordinary.

B. O'HARA.

MEASURES AND CONTENTS.

One bushel requires a measure 16 inches square and 8 and two-fifth inches deep.

One quart requires a measure 4 inches square and 4 and one-fifth inches deep. One peck requires a measure 8 inches by 8 and two-fifth inches square by 8 inches deep.

One gallon requires a measure 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4 and one-fifth inches deep.

A barrel requires a measure 24 inches long by 16 inches wide and 28 inches deep.

Half a bushel requires a measure 16 inches by 8 and two-fifth inches wide and 8 inches deep.

Half a gallon requires a measure 8 inches by 4 inches square and 4 and four-fifth inches deep.

This applies to the American or wine measure.

J. R. Irish, Dentist, is punctual in visiting Madoc, being at the Windsor House every Wednesday.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past 30 years, and am satisfied I should not be alive to-day if it had not been for them. They cured me of dyspepsia when all other remedies failed."—T. P. Bonner, Chester, Pa. Ayer's Pills are sold by all druggists.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Township of Wollaston in the year 1889.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand as per last audit.	\$ 114 85
Rec'd from Collector's Roll of '88.	1,068 93
From Collector's Roll of 1889.	349 15
County grants on roads and bridges.	250 00
Crown Land Dues.	22 83
Non-resident taxes.	46 33
Legislative grant to schools.	92 00
County Poor School Grant.	68 19
Error of entry on credit side of act.	1 00
	\$2,013 28

EXPENDITURE.	
Roads.	\$ 398 00
Schools.	1,011 68
Municipal Government.	240 27
County Rate.	136 13
Printing.	34 47
Indigent.	13 00
Miscellaneous.	54 50
	\$1,888 05

Excess of Receipts over Expenditure \$125 23

ASSETS.	
Amt. uncollected on Roll of 1888.	\$ 225 14
do 1889.	1,429 91
Town Hall and grounds.	1,000 00
Balance on hand.	125 23
	\$2,780 28

LIABILITIES.	
Schools.	\$ 915 16
County levy.	216 63
	\$1,131 79

Excess of Assets over Liabilities \$1,648 49

GEORGE ORR,
THOMAS NUGENT, Auditors.
Wollaston Town Hall, Feb. 10th, 1890.

MONEY FOR ALL.

WANTED—A good energetic man, of men, to sell our Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamentals, etc. Permanent employment. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. We sell only first-class stock. Handsons out at free. Address **MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.**

MADOC HIGH SCHOOL.

MADOC High School will be open for the admission of students, September 2nd. Prospects of school may be had by application to

A. B. ROSS,
Chairman H. S. Board.
Madoc, August 6th, 1889. 19

JOHN HUFF

Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Hastings

MADOC, ONT.

All orders promptly attended to, and terms reasonable. 39

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Robert W. Miller and Henry Laundry, as general merchants, and doing business under the name of "Miller & Laundry," in the village of Flinton, in the united counties of Lennox and Addington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to Henry Laundry, who will pay all the liabilities incurred by the said firm to this date.

[Signed] ROBERT W. MILLER.
HENRY LAUNDRY.

Witness, J. E. HARRISON.
Dated this first day of February, A. D., 1890. 45-3w

MARVELOUS MEMORY

Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. FREE, sent on application to Prof. A. Lockett, 221 Fifth Ave., New York.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢ per bottle, 50¢.

Walter H. Dingman GROCER.

Keep on hand a full stock of Groceries and Provisions of all kinds.

Farmer's Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

FRESH MEAT OF ALL KINDS.

Goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge.

WALTER H. DINGMAN.

Madoc, July 17th, 1889. 16

SALESMEN WANTED.

Having done business in Canada for the past 30 years, our reputation and responsibility are well known. We pay salary and expenses from the start, if everything is satisfactory. No previous experience required. Write us for terms, which are very liberal, before engaging with any other firm. REFERENCES—Bradstreet's or Dun Wiman & Co's Commercial Agencies, well known to business men; or Standard Bank, Colborne, Ont.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Nurserymen, COLBORNE, ONT.

100,000 Bushels

of all kinds of Grain wanted, delivered at the

ELDORADO ELEVATOR.

As I have made arrangements to buy for a Toronto firm, I am prepared to pay

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

for all kinds of Grain. The Elevator will be opened on

The 10th of October.

Give me a call before going elsewhere.

C. A. MILLER.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. STETTER, BREWSTER OF CLEVELAND RAY AND TROTTER BROS. HORSES, ELWOOD, ILL., NOV. 23, 1888.

Dr. R. J. Kendall, Co. Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like to purchase in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best remedies on earth. I have used it on my horses for three years. Yours truly, CHAS. A. STETTER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 5, 1888. Dear Sir: I desire to give you testimonials of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for 3 years. It is a sure cure, and I cordially recommend it to all horsemen. Yours truly, A. H. GUNTER, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Dec. 12, 1888. Dr. R. J. Kendall, Co. Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavin, out of thirty. I have also cured with it the Spavin of the legs of many horses. Since I have had one of your bottles and followed the directions, I have never lost a horse. Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price of one bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it on hand and will send it to you, or it will be sent to you by mail. Write for a sample and full particulars. Sold by all Druggists.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

House Furnishings

CARPETS,

FLOOR CLOTHS & LINOLEUM,

MATTING, RUGS, MATS.

Curtains of all Kinds!

Curtain Poles, Window Blinds, &c.

ART DECORATIONS.

(Reliable goods at the lowest prices.)

GEO. RITCHIE & Co., Belleville.

Apply to J. HERBERT MARSH, Managing Director, Toronto.

Or to E. D. O'FLYNN, Appraiser at Madoc.

Fall Millinery.

MISS ELLIOTT'S

Fall Stock of the newest designs of

Millinery,

Flowers,

Feathers, &c.,

Is now ready for the inspection of the public.

The finest display for years. Everybody invited.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

Special Rates on Merchandise.

Special Rates on Produce.

Special Rates on Balance of Orders.

Special Rates on Money Shipments.

Special Rates on Printed Matter.

Information gladly furnished by R. R. CASEMENT, Agent.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable

Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are price

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 23s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address of the

Oxford Street, London, they are genuine.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan and Savings Com'y

Established 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Stock Capital, \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, \$3,700,000

The Company Lends Money on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest and on favorable terms of re-payment.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased No Commission. No Delay. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to J. HERBERT MARSH, Managing Director, Toronto.

Or to E. D. O'FLYNN, Appraiser at Madoc.

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North Hastings Review.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor.

["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."]

TERMS: \$1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XIII., No 48.

Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, February 27, 1890.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179 I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

G. A. ROLLINS, Secretary. A. MORRIS, Jr., Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer, also for the city of Belleville. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont. Orders may be left at the Review Office.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street. Private money to loan at lowest rates.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loan Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville. BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc.

Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office Monday evening and Tuesday of each week, and at any time by appointment; can be addressed by telephone from Madoc. Telephone No. 197.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms. O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC, Ashley Block, Belleville.

A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

D. E. K. STEWART, Solicitor, Madoc.

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A. F. WOOD,

La 1d, Loan, Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Land Credit Company.

D. M. SMELLIE, M. D., C.M.,

GRADUATE of Queen's University, Kingston, also Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and night call in the drug store lately occupied by Mrs. Deane, Madoc.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. Calls in town or country promptly attended to

DENTISTRY.

J. B. IRISH, D.D.S., of 22 years practice in the Town of Trenton, Ont., will be at the Windsor House, Madoc, Every Tuesday from 9.30 a.m. until next morning. The most successful and satisfactory operations performed with vitalized air that can be obtained in Central Ontario. Best fit of teeth, filling, &c.

J. B. IRISH

DR. ELIZABETH EMBURY,

GRADUATE of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office—Front St., Belleville, 3 doors south of the Intelligencer office. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

9 Cords in 10 HOURS

Runs Easy NO BACKACHE.

BY ONE MAN. Without descriptive catalogue containing full particulars of this new and successful method of running, send for a copy of the new and improved "9 Cords in 10 Hours" to the inventor, J. R. L. B. 1818 St. George St., Montreal, P. Q.

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c., MADOC - P. O.

Orders by mail should state place and character of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to original monuments and former Surveys, his extensive field notes of sixty years' practice, of the late John Emerson, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving time and expense in carrying out correct Surveys.

JOHN DALE,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms, lots 11 and 12, 7th concession of Wollaston. Good building on place, and convenient to Eagle Lake. For further particulars apply to MRS. E. J. PATTISON, Granville, Washington Co., N.Y., U.S.A., or at the law office of

ALEX. A. McDONALD.

Madoc, Jan. 16th, 1889. 43-3m

JAS. WHYTOCK.

GROCER,

PROVISION DEALER.

BUTCHER, ETC,

MADOC - ONT

25,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED

—AT THE—

MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 60 pounds and upwards of wool can have their own wool spun into yarn.

Tweeds, Fullcloths, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

MITCHELL & DANFORD.

Marmora, May 7th, 1888. 6-3m

GEO. W. WALKER.

DENTIST.

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

Directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to the Bank of Commerce.

Dr. Walker will visit

Madoc on the 20th and 21st

of Every Month, Only.

Don't Ask for Credit.

ROOMS AT MOON'S HOTEL

NEW LIVERY.

The Undersigned has opened a New Livery Stable in Madoc, and will keep for hire

FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND RIGS

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Rigs Supplied at all Hours.

Give me a trial.

JOHN HUFF.

Madoc, July 18th, 1888.

25 SALESMEN

WANTED

In your State. Good Salary and Expenses paid to the right men. I want men 25 to 50 years of age to sell a full line of first class Nursery Stock. All stock guaranteed. Apply at once, stating age and references.

C. L. BOOTHBY,

37-12w Rochester, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

IN the goods of Julia McGowan, deceased, I notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 110, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of Julia McGowan, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, widow of William McGowan, who died on or about the 15th December, 1888, are, on or before the first day of April, 1890, to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, solicitor for James C. Dale and Adam McGowan, the executors for their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby given that after the said last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and the said executors will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

F. E. O'FLYNN,

No. 2 Graham Block, Belleville, Ont.

Solicitor for Executors.

Dated this 19th February, 1890. 47-4w

BANCROFT.

MESSES. MEREDITH AND MCCARTHY ENDORS.

ED.

At the meeting of the Loyal Orange County Lodge of North Hastings, it was moved by Bro. F. Mullett, seconded by Bro. C. H. George, (both of L. O. L. No. 624,) that the above County Lodge submit the following resolution to W. R. Meredith, M. P. P.

RESOLUTION.

We, the members of the County Lodge of North Hastings, do hereby offer to W. R. Meredith, M. P. P., our heartfelt congratulations on the stand he has so nobly made in Parliament against the Political encroachments of the Church of Rome. That we wish to record our sympathy with Dalton McCarthy, M. P., in the position he has taken at Ottawa in defence of our laws, our language, and the preservation of our unity as a British people; and that we believe it to be the duty of all Protestants and especially of all Orangemen, to support by every lawful means the first statesman who have in our own day had the courage and manhood to uphold Protestant principles and British law against Romish Hierarchy. That we trust that at this crisis in the history of our country, Reformers and Conservatives alike will support the men who have so bravely staked their political existence on the maintenance of the true principles of Orangism. That copies of this resolution be sent to Messrs. Meredith, McCarthy and the Sentinel.

J. B. Cleak, County Master.

F. B. Humphries, Co. Secretary.

Born.

DOWNEY.—In Madoc township, on the 20th inst., the wife of Wm. Downey, of a son.

TAYLOR.—On the 14th inst., the wife of George Taylor, of Madoc, of a daughter.

JONES.—In Marmora, on the 13th February, the wife of Dr. H. M. Jones, of a son.

Married.

MITTS—FERGUSON.—On the 24th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, by the Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A., Edward N. Mitts and Lizzie Ferguson both of the township of Huntingdon.

If your boy has a taste for natural history buy him the *New York Ledger* for March 1, and have him read the first of a series of articles by Professor John Henry Comstock, of Cornell University, on the study of insects. The articles treat of insects which are useful, as well as of those which are destructive to life and vegetation. They deal, however, particularly with the pests which ravage grain, rice and cotton lands.

—J. R. Irish, Dentist, is punctual in visiting Madoc, being at the Windsor House every Wednesday.

MEMORY

Marvelous Discovery. Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus free. Sent on application to Prof. A. Loeb, 227 Fifth Ave., New York.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schmitt, Dickinson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

From Madoc to Europe.

BY FRED. E. SEYMOUR.

DEAR EDITOR:

The country round us here is simply delightful. There are no high mountain peaks, no lakes, nothing grand or imposing, but the hills and valleys and forests are so green and fresh and fertile and succeed each other in such beautiful and ceaseless variety that the eye never wearies with gazing. The green fields seem to drink in the sunlight and revel in it, and although it is June and the weather is hot and never a cloud in the sky, there is none of the withering, exhausting sultriness in the air, none of that scorching relentless blast of heat that often pours down over our Canadian hill-sides and meadows in summer when the days are long, and makes one seek a shady spot and "Oh!" for a "draught of vintage, that hath been cool'd a long age in the deep-delved earth."

Fulda is on the bank of a little stream bearing the same name as the town, and down its fertile valley we ride for thirty miles to Bebra. Bebra is only a junction from which iron roads radiate, one to the West which would take us to Cassel, one to the North which leads to Goettingen, one to the South which we have just traversed, and one to the East, skirting the north side of the Thuringian forest, and in time bringing us to our destination. The scenery becomes grander, the hills higher, the valleys more wide and extended, and an hour's ride brings us to Eisenach, a town of 20,000 people, famous as the birth-place of John Sebastian Bach, the great musician, in 1685, still more famous from its connection with the name of Martin Luther. Here is the house where he lived with Frau Ursula Cotta and went to school in 1498. And here on the hill overlooking the town nearly thirteen hundred feet above the sea level is the old castle of Wartburg, where his friend Frederick, the Wise, Elector of Saxony, shut up the great reformer after his return from the Diet of Worms and gave him leisure to translate the Bible into the German tongue in 1521-2. His book case, letters, portrait and other memorials are still preserved and exhibited at the castle. Here too is the minstrel-hall where the Minnesingers, Walter von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach and others are said to have held their musical contests six centuries ago. There are beautiful walks, fine forest views and wild ravines in this neighborhood had one but the time to explore them. Also for us a hasty glance is all that is allowed us.

The road now follows the valley of the Hoersel and on our right rises, as we proceed the furrowed crest of the Hoerselberg mountain about 1600 feet above the sea. Here was the cave of Venus, into which according to the ancient legend and the modern opera, she enticed the Knight Tannhauser. From Eisenach to Gotha we have the finest views of the wood covered hills known as the Thuringian forest.

Gotha is almost a half larger than Eisenach and is also a residence of the Dukes of Saxony-Coburg and Gotha. It has palaces, museums and churches, an orange garden, parks, and promenades, and a crematorium in its new cemetery. It has very pleasant surroundings and is one of the liveliest business towns in all Thuringia. The train then skirts the Seeburg height and we pass on our right three old castles, one after the other, known as the three Gleichen. The village of New Dietendorf is a thrifty colony of Moravians, and seventeen miles more of threading crooked valleys amid ever varying hills brings us to Erfurt. The Cathedral, with its never yet finished towers, shows conspicuously from the train as we enter the station, and "Maria Gloriosa" the largest of its ten bells is probably tolling a call to vesper, yet notwithstanding its thirteen tons of weight we hear it not above the mumble and rattle of the train. The city itself is very ancient. It has nearly 60,000 inhabitants, and used to belong to the Hanseatic League. The old "Lily" inn on the main square boasts of having had Martin Luther, Gustavus Adolphus, and Maurice of Saxony amongst its guests. It was in the Augustine Monastery of Erfurt that Luther enrolled himself as a monk in 1605, and his cell is still to be seen although a recent fire has destroyed all other memorials of him there.

We cannot linger by Erfurt and the banks of the Gera but hasten on beyond this land of high hill, dark forest, and narrow valley to where the meadows of Saxony spread broad and green beneath the descending sun, and the pleasant river Ilm glides gently beside the famous city of Weimar, linked with the name of Goethe who spent the last fifty six years of his life here. Both Goethe and Schiller died in Weimar the former in 1832, and the latter in 1805. And a beautiful monument to their memory stands in front of the theatre. You may also visit the cemetery and see their oaken coffins in the Grand Duke's Vault if you wish. The principal sights of Weimar are the museum, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar's Palace, his library of 200,000 volumes, the park, the bronze statue of Herder, and Schiller's house. It is called sometimes the "Poet's city," sometimes the German Athens, in remembrance of its former literary importance and it still remains a literary Mecca. It has a refined and cultured society as becomes the residence of a Grand Duke. The place is to Goethe what Stratford-on-Avon is to Shakespeare or Wittenberg to Martin Luther, while Schiller, Herder, and Wieland are worshipped in a less degree. I had a suspicion that an old chum of mine was doing a part of his summer loafing in Weimar and kept a sharp lookout for him at the station but he did not show up. The station is a very dusty half mile from the town, and somehow he wasn't there, as I

found afterwards. A few miles out of Weimar we cross the Ilm and soon after enter the valley of the Saale and are within three miles of the famous battlefield of Jena. In time we pass the "two lofty round towers of Saaleck" and the beautiful ruin of Rudelsburg.

Central Ontario Railway.

POWER WANTED TO CREATE BONDS—BLAST FURNACES TO BE BUILT.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, the president of the Central Ontario Railway Company, was in Ottawa on Tuesday and petitions were presented by Mr. Corby on behalf of the company asking for an Act to create bonds to the extent of \$30,000 per mile upon its whole line, and to secure the same by a mortgage upon the real and personal property of the company, its franchise, tolls and revenues. The bonds are to bear interest at five per cent per annum, and are to be applied to taking up all outstanding bonds and all interest coupons thereon now in arrears, and to complete and equip the railway to Sudbury, where the copper mines in which Mr. Ritchie is interested are situated. In conversation Mr. Ritchie said that if the subsidy asked for was secured, the line from Coe Hill through to Sudbury would be constructed without delay, and simultaneously the company would commence the erection of blast furnaces either at Trenton or Sudbury.

Wooded One, Wed Another.

The Athens Reporter tells of a young man from Kitley township who became engaged to a maiden fair of Whitehurst, near Bellamy's station, on the C. P. R., after a very brief but blissful courtship. The day was set, the clothes were bought, likewise the ring, when it suddenly occurred to the trusting couple that it might be as well to tell the young lady's old folks. This the love sick swain did after the most approved fashion, but great was his consternation and chagrin when the old man declared that the ceremony could not take place at least in the way it had been arranged. He said his eldest daughter must be wed first, his second next, and so on ad infinitum, and that if the young man was anxious to join his family circle he could marry his eldest daughter, but under no consideration would he allow his third daughter to go while two older remained. The young man after some thought signified his willingness to the change of brides, the bride expectant handed over her trousseau to her older sister, and in three days afterwards the wedding took place.

The Belleville Murder.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 24.—The coroner's inquest to enquire into the death of Hannah Cole, was concluded Saturday night. Dr. Willson presided. Walter Hargraves, accused of being an accomplice, was present. His evidence implicated William Arnott, whom he left with the woman, near where she was found, late the night of the murder. No trace of Arnott has since been found.

The following verdict was unanimously agreed upon: "That the said Hannah Cole, whose body was found in a dying condition in the barn of Mr. Nelson Lingham, in the city of Belleville, on the 18th day of February, 1890 that the said Hannah Cole, was removed therefrom to the hospital in said city and died two hours after removal there, and that the said Hannah Cole came to her death by exposure and violence, said violence being inflicted by one William Arnott."

A robin was seen at Picton the 1st inst.

Gilmour expects to take 160,000 logs out of the Moira river this year.

There has been a great deal of thieving of late in the Empey Hill district.

A citizen of Hastings recently forgot the day of the week and went out to work on Sunday.

The work of driving piles for the foundation of the Bay bridge at Belleville is progressing rapidly.

Great quantities of cordwood have been carried from Coe Hill to Picton by rail during the present winter.

Messrs. Henry Young, and Chas. Lockery of Belleville passed over to the silent majority last week.

Mr. Rankin, of Napanee has a tame owl which can catch mice quicker than a cat. It caught over thirty in one day.

James Dixon was fined \$10 and cost at Keene, for cutting open the live houses the muskrats make, inserting his traps, and then closing up the aperture.

ROLLICKING BANDITS THESE

The Undignified Way in Which They Right Present Wrongs in Serbia.

Some twenty extraordinary bandits have been terrorizing the peasants in the vicinity of the small village of Bela Ekrva West Serbia, for the last two years. Nine days out of every ten they pass in a decent and orderly fashion in their mountain home. On the tenth day they descend in a body on some little village, plunder the well-to-do citizens with moderation, and right the wrongs of the community according to their own unique ideas of justice. The Belgrade newspapers recently gave the particulars of the last raid of these Continental White Caps. The town clock was just striking midnight in Bela Ekrva when the leader of the gang entered the door of the village tavern. He found the parson and the Town Council and the other big bugs in a very yellow condition. The sight disgusted the bandit very much. He had the landlady lock all the doors and give him the key. Then he scolded the twenty men present severely for their intemperance and boxed the ears of the parson and the Mayor. At 12 o'clock he called in fifteen followers to consult with them as to the best way of punishing the drunken dignitaries. The parson was voted to be the worst offender and the landlady next to the worst. The parson was laid across a table face downward and the landlady was compelled to spank him hard fifty times with a piece of two-inch plank. Salt and pepper were rubbed on the parson's skin where the landlady's stout arm and the plank had torn it, and he was asked how much money he had. About \$6. The bandit chief said \$5.30. The landlady was fined \$400 by the White Cap court for getting the parson and Town Council full. She protested she hadn't a cent in the world. She was placed under the same treatment from the parson and the plank that she and the plank had given to the parson. This brought \$25 from her cash drawer. A peasant, whose sister had saved \$8 for her marriage dowry, fetched the money from home during the ensuing armistice, and gave to the landlady to help her to pay her fine. The bandit chief told the landlady she must give back the dowry within a week, and to impress his instructions on her memory, burned a little cross on the back of her hand with a red-hot iron. He allowed her six months in which to get the \$367.50 due him on his \$400 demand. Just as the chief began to make a little farewell speech, he was interrupted by a building contractor who had recently signed an agreement with the Town Council to erect a \$275 church for \$237. The contractor explained that the Council had held him to his contract, although he had told them that the contract would ruin him. The chief had told the Town Clerk produce the contract in question, burn it up, and draw up another, in which the builder was allowed \$300 for his work. After this contract had been duly signed and sealed the bandit drank a bottle of wine, sang a patriotic song, led a triple cheer for the Serbian King, and bade the paralyzed big bugs of Bela Ekrva good-by, with the warning that he would return in three months to see that every one whom he had taken under his protection was getting his rights.

A RUTHLESS MAN OF POWER.

He Insists Upon Honesty and Decent Behavior from the Cabman of Vienna.

A very insignificant incident led recently to very big results in Vienna. An elegantly dressed man took a cab early one morning and drove all over the city till late in the afternoon. Then he alighted at a plain house and entered it. A few minutes later a servant from the house gave the cabman the exact fare for the ride of the elegantly dressed man.

Now, if anything will anger any man, an exactly calculated fare will anger a Vienna cabman, for he is the most voracious of his kind. In a minute the cabman in question was down from his seat. He cuffed the servant, ran into the corridor of the house, bawled for his fare, and smashed a hat rack. The elegantly dressed man came out of his library to learn the cause of the row. The cabman tried to do him up.

It was a bad mistake on the cabman's part for the elegantly dressed man was none other than Count Erich Kielmansegg, Statthalter of lower Austria, and in Austria it is better at such a time to be a Count and a Statthalter than to be a Sullivan or Kilrain. The cabman is now in jail to remain there longer than any cabman ever before remained in jail for trying to bully his fare, and the whole cab system of Vienna is being thoroughly shaken up and re-organized. Special orders have been issued at the instance of Count Kielmansegg to the effect that every cabman who is impudent or refuses to accept a passenger shall be summarily punished and dismissed as soon as reported; that every policeman shall make it his special business to compel all cabmen on his beat to be as honest and polite as possible; that the neglect of a cabman to keep an appointment with a passenger shall be treated as a breach of contract; that every cabman must have a well regulated watch, which he shall show to his passenger at the beginning and at the end of every drive; and that every violation of these rules shall be punished with the most extreme penalties of the respective laws behind them.

The text of this elaborate order fills a whole column and a half of the "Freie Presse," and has been received with universal joy by the Viennese, who have long groined helplessly under the impositions of their cabmen.

Good Butter.

The efforts of the butter maker should be centered upon these main points:

First, to have the cream only slightly soured when it is churned; second, to churn no longer than twenty minutes; third, to stop the churning when the butter is in the form of small grains no larger than buckwheat or peas; fourth, to wash the butter perfectly free from buttermilk in cold, pure water; fifth, to use the finest and purest salt; sixth, to keep the butter for an ounce to the pound; seventh, to keep all through the butter; eighth, to wash the butter with water; ninth, to send the butter to market at once in perfect clear packages, or to pack it secretly from the air and keep it in a cool place; tenth, to have kept a fifty-pound pail of butter thus made and packed for a year, and when it was sold and opened the dealer considered it as preferable in quality to that fresh made and shipped to him at the same time.

The Emperor and the Working-men.

The careful and voluminous utterances of the Emperor of Germany regarding the future policy of the imperial government toward wage-earners afford ample evidence of the profound effect produced by the recent great strikes in various parts of the German Empire and by the activity and growing power of the Socialists. The monarch of the most powerful military empire in the world has gone out of his way to promise the utmost endeavor of his government in behalf of the health, comfort, and prosperity of manual toilers and for the welfare of their families in case of the death of the breadwinners of households. He proposes an enlarged scheme of workmen's life insurance, a system of arbitration of state intervention in case of difficulties between wage-workers and their employers, and provisions for the general betterment of the condition of the masses, all of which will surely call for increased government expenditures. Meanwhile, there is no hint of the lightening of the enormous military burdens borne by the toilers of the German Empire. On the contrary, the demand is still for more troops, more costly equipments for the army, and for the creation of a powerful navy, worthy of comparison with the fleets of Great Britain and France. In short, the expenditures of the imperial government must be greatly increased, especially in proportion to the number of men engaged in productive industry. How can the condition of wage-workers be improved under such circumstances? Can Bismarck and his royal master expect the Socialists or anybody else to be won by promises of better pay and less arduous labor when the number of soldiers to be maintained in idleness and the taxes to be earned are to be increased almost without limit? The scheme is preposterous. No statesman living can harmonize such antagonistic forces as the expansion of an already tremendous military and naval establishment and the betterment of those from whose ranks the soldiers are drafted, and from whose wages the taxes must be wrung. It is a hopeless problem, and the working-men of Germany are too intelligent not to perceive, ere long, that they can hope for little progress toward better conditions of life until the enormous military burdens of the German Empire shall be lifted, wholly or in part from the shoulders of the people.

English Capital in the States.

English capital to the amount of several million dollars is now seeking investment in the boot and shoe trade of the United States. Representatives in New York of the leading shoe manufacturers of the Eastern States, among them the Bay State Shoe Manufacturing Company have been asked whether they would be willing to dispose of their plant to an English syndicate, and, if so, what their terms would be. The syndicate is prepared to come to terms with prominent manufacturers of boots and shoes, it is said, but will not enter into negotiations with any manufacturer whose plant and business is worth less than \$700,000. From 10 to 15 per cent. is the interest which the capitalists expect from their investments in the boot and shoe business, and they are prepared to pay cash to any manufacturer who can convince them through his books that his business has puffed him to that extent. If the capitalists come to terms with these manufacturers, it is said that a large part of the boot and shoe manufacturing business of the Eastern States will be consolidated into one immense concern, having its headquarters in New York and branches at Boston and elsewhere. Leading manufacturers of lubricating oil in New York have also been invited to dispose of their business to an English syndicate. Negotiations with them began a few days ago, and as yet no definite arrangements have been made. If the capitalists invest their money in lubricating oil, it is said that a stock company will be formed and that the various manufacturing concerns will be consolidated. Some of the wealthiest men in England are members of this syndicate, but who they are or in what manner they propose to conduct their American enterprises are secrets which their agents are not at liberty to divulge. Free trade England thus appears at the head of Protection America's trusts.

Can a Man Swallow a Cannon-ball?

Well, "that depends." He can if his throat is large enough and the cannon-ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them "to the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? Small, sugar-coated, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, in glass, and always fresh.

Men do less than they ought, unless they do all they can.

"Change" for a Quarter.

"Change," "Variety," "Give us something different," is the cry of the century, and to meet this demand for something ever new is the study of all business men, to a greater or lesser extent. It would seem impossible to find anything that really is "ever new," but we believe that the Greenwood Convertible Basket comes as near it as possible. Have you seen this wonderful little invention? It is, as its name implies, adjustable or Convertible, and can be adapted to a most astounding variety of household purposes, such as a Lamp shade, Fruit Basket, Card Receiver, Egg Boiler, Iron Stand, Water Heater, etc., etc., in fact there seems to be no limit to its adaptability, so that it is always "something new." Agents say that it is ahead of any Novelty, and as they judge by their sales they should be authorities.

The Casgreen Mfg Co. of 58 Victoria St. Toronto, Ont., are the sole proprietors of this wonder.

It is not by change of circumstances, but by fitting our spirits to the circumstances in which God has placed us, that we can be reconciled to life and duty. (Robertson.)

The Portuguese government has prohibited a patriotic meeting and patriotic procession, but Lord Salisbury has felt constrained to ask if the so-called defence fund to which the king and queen have subscribed is meant as a menace to England.

A woman in Siberia, being insulted by the director of the prison, slapped his face. He had her stripped and publicly flogged. She committed suicide and other women, fearing outrage, followed her example. The men revolted and were shot down like dogs.

Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

What inextricable confusion must the world for ever have been in, but for the variety which we find stamped in the faces, the voices, and the handwritings of men.

"I find the doctors and the sages have differed in all times and ages."

But I have found no difference of opinion among the female sages who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a remedy for the weaknesses and ailments peculiar to their sex. "Favorite Prescription," is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of prolapse, weak back, "female weakness," anteverision, retroversion, inflammation and ulceration, inflammation, pain and tenderness. The only remedy for such maladies sold under a guarantee. Particulars on bottle-wrapper. All druggists.

It is true wisdom to speak but little of the injuries you have received, or the good deeds you have done.

All Men.

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with lanky circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension very function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

There are a great many things that God will put up with in a human heart; there is one thing that he will not put up with—a second place. He who gives God a second place gives him no place. (John Ruskin.)

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DOES CURE

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Mail Steamers run between Liverpool and Portland via Halifax during winter. Glasgow Steamers sail throughout the year to Boston and Philadelphia, calling at Irish ports and Halifax en route.

For rates of passage and other information apply to H. BOURLIER, cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto; H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or to the local agents in your country.

Ronald Fire Engine Works, Brussels. To Willie Alexander, Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—Myself and family have been using St. Leon Mineral Water. Think it is a delightful sanitary beverage. Better than barrels of drugs. I have great faith in its general efficiency. For the stomach, or, indeed, when in any way feeling out of sorts, a few glasses of St. Leon is our stand-by.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Assurances in force, Jan. 1st, 1890	\$13,127,400
Increase over previous year	\$1,085,486
New Assurances written in 1889	2,621,800
Increase over 1888	103,150
Cash Income for 1889	448,900
Increase over Receipts of 1888	55,826
Cash paid to Policy-holders in 1889	191,932
Increase over 1888	70,426
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1889	1,481,167
Increase over 1888	164,314
Reserve for security of Policy-holders, for Dec. 31, 1889	1,393,012
Increase over 1888	169,496
Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1889	95,155
Increase over 1888	4,818

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THE BEST & CHEAPEST



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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOUGH, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

WON AT LAST.

CHAPTER XV. A STILL CONFESION.

I suppose my appearance was not sufficiently ghastly to create more than a temporary effect upon my grandfather, for after regarding me with unrelenting horror as he crouched against the wall for a few minutes, the strained muscles of his face relaxed, a look of hopeful doubt and suspicion twinkled in his blue eye, and he leashed more easily. Gradually he straightened himself, and with growing confidence rolled his tongue round his cheek once or twice and spoke.

"You don't mean to say as it's you, your identical self, Bernard; you don't go for to tell me as you've got out in the night like a thief in the same, and as you've come here for a sort of a spree to frighten your poor old grandfather into a hilt?"

"I'm your grandson Bernard—so much the worse for me, and I have got out—as much the worse for you. But I have not come here for a spree, I have come to call you to account."

"Where's the other one—her?" he asked, nodding toward the well.

"Not down there."

"Where are you took her to?"

"Where you can do her no more harm."

"Lord! what'll father say to this?" exclaimed the old man in a tone of consternation.

"We shall hear what he has to say when he's brought to justice."

"You're not going to inform on him—you won't send an old man of 94 to prison."

"It depends upon you whether both of you do not end your days in goal. You may expect me more mercy from me than you have shown to that helpless child you have blasted."

"Sonny," said he, drawing the back of his hand across his forehead, "I can't go on farther like this, I must have a drop to keep me up, or my legs'll give under me."

He passed into the next room, and taking an innocent-looking teapot from the corner cupboard, drew a cork from the spout, and helped himself to a dram.

"Now, I'm better," said he, stoutly, as he seated himself, "let's hear what you've got to say. If it depends on me to save father from going to goal you may depend upon my doing my duty as a son."

"Do you see that?" I asked, pointing to one of the texts with which the walls were plentifully decorated.

"Yes, I see it fast enough, but what it's all about I don't know. They comes here and sticks 'em up according to their fancy, but I can't read 'em."

"Honesty is the best policy—that's what it says, and I advise you to keep that in mind; for if I have reason to doubt the honesty of the confession you have no make to me I shall go at once to Bonpart and bring you and your father before judges who will find means to get the truth out of you."

The old man looked at me with deep cunning in his shifty eyes as he turned over the quid in his cheek, and then he said:

"You know you can depend on my truth, sonny, else you'd ha' gone to the justices fast."

"I have come to my first because I would spare myself the shame of seeing you in the felon's dock; but I am prepared to meet that shame to learn the truth."

"What do you want to know?"

"I must know all about the poor girl you have kept in the caves from her childhood."

"Right you are, sonny. Now you look in my face and I'll look in yours, and if you see me so much as wink a eye set me down for a liar. Slack away!"

With these words he planted his hands firmly on his knees, bent forward, and so fixed his eyes that they looked as if they were of glass, and several sizes too large.

"Who is that girl?" I asked.

"I don't know no more than what you do."

"What is her name?"

"I can't tell you; on my dyin' oath I don't know."

"How long have you kept her down there?"

"Twelve years last July the thirteenth."

"Where did you take her from?"

"We didn't take her; she was given to us by a man."

"Who was that man?"

"I don't know, I'll take my oath on it."

have a boat ready waiting off Deadman's point at high water, which was half after eleven. Father was for doin' the job all alone, but he couldn't get no one to lend him a boat 'cause you see he wasn't known like nor much respected at Bonpart, havin' just come off his seven year at Dartmore. So in this here fix he comes to me, and I going to church regular and drawin' my bread every Sunday was that trusted that a Plymouth brother lent me his boat in the afternoon to pull to Towerbridge—I makin' out as the rheumatism didn't allow of my walkin'.

"The boat and lays round the pint out of sight till night fell. And as pretty a night it was as ever I see for harvestin' a crop 'o' souls, with the wind comin' right out of the south-west, the rain a comin' down a treat, and as black as a hedge. At eleven o'clock we beaches the boat, and at half after comes this man with his chest. There was not a word spoke; we put the chest in, run the boat down, and the job I counted was as good as finished. We pulled out without a light till he was about a couple of miles out, and then father leaving the work to me lays out a bit of a lantern from his pocket, and spreadin' his tarpaulin over it takes and lights it with a lucifer."

"Father," I says, says I, "We don't want no light for this job, and the lamp may do us mischief." "Speak when you'er spoke to," says he, "young'un," he called me though I was over sixty—"speak when'er you'er spoke to. I'm going to see what's in this here chest. It ain't the first time I've known half-hearted 'uns chuck away stolen property when they thought it might lead to a conviction. And with that he shoves a cold shiver under the lid, and with a sharp wrench, bursts it open. "Care it," says he, showin' the lamp inside. "It ain't nothin' but a gal. And as I leant forward I see there a child, looking like as if it was comin' asleep, with a little twist of hair blowin' about in the breeze. "Is it dead," I says. "Of course it is," says he, "do you think it would lay still and not move if it wasn't?" And he was taking his lantern out, and goin' to fling the lot out, in disgust.

"When he stops him, for, by the Lord, I see the child's eyes open under the light. The wind and rain had kind of revived it. I see it."

"Father," I says, "it's alive." "Well, we won't give it time to get fractions," says he, bawling down the lid. Now, sonny, I hadn't never done any job of this sort before, and I turned sick at the thought of heaving that living child into the sea, like a mangy dog, for she looked to me the very daps of my Sukey when she was a little 'un. Then as father laid hold of the chest for to heave it out, the sickness inside of me seemed to turn to fire, and I what had never dared tell father my soul was my own, I upped and told him with a voice as didn't seem to belong to me as I'd peach on him, if he hanged for it. Father, he was going to knock my head off my shoulders then and there; but on second thoughts he didn't. After turnin' of it over in his mind a bit he says, says he:—"If we don't drown the young one what are we to do with? It don't stand to reason that we're going to lose the price of this job!"

"Well," says I, "you pull up into Fringle's hole, and I'll run up with it home, where I may well do without bein' seen, such a love of a night as this here. Then I'll come back and we'll out abut, and then into Deadman's Point and take the money off the gent."

"That's all right for the night," he says, "but what are you going to do with the verment to-morrow and hever after?"

"Do with it," says I, "I'll rare it up like as if it was my own child."

"We departed of it a long while, but at last father givin' in, and we carried out my plan according—the gent looking in the boat when we run into Deadman's point, and goin' off quite content."

My grandfather shift his position, passed his tongue round his cheek once or twice, and resumed with fresh fixity in his eyes:

"I'm a tryin' to recollect the circumstances exact, so as I may not accidentally tell a huntruth," he explained. "Next day father called on me and seen the youngster layin' in bed, covered up. He says, 'Is she dead?'"

"No," says I, "but she seems very queer, I don't think she's goin' to live, for she hasn't spoke a word, and only took a drop of milk since here she's been."

"Well," says he, in his masterful way, "If she don't die, you've got to keep her down there, in the caves; and if you don't keep her down by the laws I'll find a way to do for her. I've been thinkin' this thing over, and I'm ashamed of myself for givin' in like I did. I've acted upright with my employers man and boy over seventy years, and I ain't goin' to be found out actin' shabby now. We've paid to put her away, or I win," says he, goin' to put her away, or I win."

I know he meant it, for I never knew father to tell a lie in business. "I'll drop in to-morrow and see how things is goin'," he says when he left. The child got better that afternoon, though she was not clear in her head, being always kind of half silly. So seem' she were not goin' to die I had a go with my conscience as to what was best for to do. Now if I defines father, what's goin' to be actin' shabby now. We've paid to put her away, or I win."

Why, one fine mornin' the young'un did appear as sure as ever is. What then? Answer: I shall be the cause of father comin' a wicked crime, and have to answer for the young'un's comin' to a huntin' me. Puttin' of it the other way about, what then? Answer: I shall save the young'un's life, and keep my father's hands clean—leastways as clean as what they are at present. Moreover, thinks I, I shall be keepin' her out of harm's way, and bringin' her up the ways of innocence. But what is the root of all sin in the world? Why, temptation. Well, there won't be no temptations down in them caves, and no goin' astray anyhow. So havin' argued it out this way, sonny, it looked to me as if I was doin' the most righteous thing, for to take her down below and keep her there, which I did. I took her down there and made her comfortable. I learnt her to wash herself, and all manner of things. I went down there to see how she was getting on for high three months, and then seein' she was just as happy without me, as what s'e was with me, bein' always kind of a natural and not in possession of her mind, as you may say, and seein' likewise, as I got a bad attack of rheumatism, so I wasn't equal to gettin' up and down easy. I dropped it and didn't go down no more. But every day regular I let down her food, and clothes, and blankets and bein' what she had learnt for to take when I called, as

before leavin' had showed her. Well, sonny, Heaven has smiled on my efforts. The child has grown up in innocence and content, and been blessed with remarkable health; and a day has she missed singin' of her little song to me to show how grateful she was for my kindness, till you went down there and upset the happle-cart of contentment. She's lived a regular life, which is what we all should pray for; and I ask you if it is likely she could have done the same if exposed to temptations, rough weather, and things what plays the deuce with our constitutions. Hear me out, sonny: you shall have your say directly. You think I'm a gallus, had lot, I know; but you can't accuse me of bein' careless of the young'un's welfare. You see what a takin' I was in when I broke my leg, and couldn't let down the food regular, and how I betrayed myself and father to you rather than let her want for a day's food. But I'll give you a proof of my love, that has hung around his neck. From this he drew a folded piece of cloth and opened it. On it were pasted down a dozen scraps of paper, each written upon a different hand.

"I can't read or write," he explained, "but I've got vari' friends to jot down the words I wanted at odd times, so as none could tell what I was arter or the meanin' of what they writ, and I've put 'em together in order as I got them done. There you are. You're a scholar; read that."

I read—

"Under the Halfway House betwixt Sandylhaven and Towerbridge there's two caves, in them caves there's a live female 'o' get her go down the well situated in the centre of the washhouse at the back of the kitchen and go through the brick passage near the bottom. The female will die of starvation unless rescued immediately."

"There now, sonny," said my grandfather, when I had read this strange communication.

"I had come to a sudden head, they must have found that in layin' of me out. So you see I didn't only take care of her whilst I was living, but I provided for her after my death. Could I do more?"

I read—

"Under the Halfway House betwixt Sandylhaven and Towerbridge there's two caves, in them caves there's a live female 'o' get her go down the well situated in the centre of the washhouse at the back of the kitchen and go through the brick passage near the bottom. The female will die of starvation unless rescued immediately."

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"There now, sonny," said my grandfather, when I had read this strange communication.

his tongue round his cheek and I saw that I had him in a corner.

"Sonny," he said at length, "You see me shift just now. That was cause I was tellin' a huntruth. I never see that gent for the darkness, and if I see him again I shouldn't know him from Adam. Only as you seemed to want such a lot of particulars I tried for to oblige you."

I felt that I had got as much truth out of the cunning old fellow as I could hope to get for the present, and I rose, thinking of Psyche whom I had left alone in the cottage.

"Barnard," said my grandfather, rising also, "what are you going to do?"

"Find out the truth about that poor girl."

"You can try, certainly, and I wish you luck. But look here, I'm goin' to give a word of advice. I don't know what you've done with the young'un, and I only hope you are takin' as much care of her as what I have took. 'She's got to be took care of and in more ways than one.' He spoke impressively, and with such genuine earnestness. "You're got to keep a watchful eye on her, for fear she don't take and slip through your fingers. You're answerable for her now, not me, mark that."

I looked at him in perplexity; his eyes were restless enough now. He opened the door, and cast a searching glance all around.

"Which way are you making for?" he asked as he came back. I nodded in the direction of Towerbridge.

"Good," said he, "the coast is clear. Just one word more and I'm done. Think of what I've said—specially these words of warnin'—don't go showin' that girl round just for the sake of praise. If I thought you'd take advice I'd tell you to take her right away, but you young'un, think too much of yourself to be guided; but this here is something more than advice, and I tell you you must look to it that father don't find you out."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Electrical Sheep Shearing.

A remarkable application of electricity is being made in Australia. The problem of shearing sheep economically and speedily has been solved by the use of the electric motor in conjunction with a new shearing machine, invented by Frederic York Wolcott.

A brother of the eminent general bearing that name. The method of using the shears is very simple, the operator having merely to throw a friction wheel into adjustment by means of a handle, and then push the comb into the wool, pressing it continuously forward and keeping it as closely as possible to the body of the animal being operated upon.

From one to 100 sheep can be operated at one time, according to the power used. By this mode the shearing is done more mercifully than when done by hand shears, especially when performed as "piece work."

The loss from injuries, primarily due to shearing by hand, reckoned at no less than 1 per cent. of the animals operated upon, is entirely avoided; while the pelts, being free from cuts, stabs, and holes, command a readier and better market. The operators themselves are protected from the numerous self-inflicted injuries to which they are liable when using the ordinary hand shears, while sore wrists, aching hands, swollen arms, and stabs are now all alike regarded as things of the past. The time occupied in shearing the sheep by the new method is only from three and one-half to five minutes. As the machine takes the whole of the wool off at one operation, all second cuts are avoided, and thus considerable saving in time is effected.—[Electrical Review.]

House-going Ministers.

When the famous Dr. Chalmers said, "A house-going minister makes a church-going people," he uttered a truth. For it is not only the fact that the pastor gains the affection of his congregation by visiting and knowing them, but putting love behind duty in persuading them to frequent the house of God, it is also the fact that in this way he obtains information, gets hints, picks up suggestions vastly and variously helpful to him in his ministrations. Preaching without the exact knowledge of the persons preached to is like shooting at a target in the dark—a bullet in the bull's eye would be a miracle.

Called as he is to preach on a single theme, wide and deep though it be, he is in danger of becoming monotonous. A lawyer is supplied with a new subject for every fresh case. A physician has a new study in each patient. An editor is provided with a new topic through the news from day to day. The preacher alone is thrown back upon his own invention, judgment, predilection, choice, in the selection of themes. Unless he is a genius (and geniuses do not march in regiments) he will become repetitious and unedifying if he makes his own unaided knowledge his source of supply. His pastorate will be short. His congregations will admire him the first year, tolerate him the second, and get rid of him the third. But if he be given to pastoral visitation he will find himself supplied by just keeping his eyes and ears open with endless subjects. In one house there is abundance, in another poverty, in this one sickness, in that one health, here sorrow, there rejoicing, in one place trouble, in another disgrace—all the varieties and contrasts of human life. How else can the preacher so surely vary his style and method? Now he will preach to life, for his themes are fetched from life.

Without any doubt, cats are the best single grain feed we have for horses, though but few will insist that because they are the best no other kind of grain or concentrated food should be fed. Variety of feed is important to the highest success with any kind of animals, and bran lengthens the list of available feeding stuffs by just so much. Chemically, bran is very rich in just what horses need to build and maintain the highest form of bone and muscle, since it is rich in both muscle and bone-producing elements. A hundred pounds of oats contain about 9.5 pounds of digestible muscle-making food, while 100 pounds of bran contain about 12.5 pounds. Again, if we were to burn 100 pounds of shelled corn there would remain one and one-half pounds of ashes; from 100 pounds of oats there would remain three pounds of ashes, while the same weight of wheat bran would give over five and one-half pounds of ashes. It is the ash of our food that builds up the bony framework.

It is stated that large quantities of opium and large numbers of Chinamen are being smuggled into the States from Victoria, B. C.

Three Valentines.

On the Fourteenth of February, long ago, A beautiful valentine came to me, A thing of gilt and dainty lace With a verse about love and a maiden's grace And a picture, sweet to see.

Down in one corner, most out of sight, Hoping, yet fearing I should see, (I remember it all on this Valentine Day) The dear lad wrote in a bashful way The two faint letters, "E. and I."

Another Saint Valentine's Day, I remember, He pinned at my neck an arrow, red, And said, though above my heart it was worn, By an arrow of love his heart was torn, And in my hand the arrow did torn.

He held me close when he said goodnight And looked very strange and grave and sad And let me both the golden dart And the arrow of love in the rich, warm heart— He wasn't a bit like the same old lad.

But when this year the love saint came, 'Twas queer, you'll say, for a girl to do— But, truly, a valentine I gave To a man that is good, and sweet, and brave, And to me has sworn to be always true.

It wasn't a thing of paper and lace, With a verse in the mouth of a messenger dove, Nor yet an arrow of shining gold— But to him I love, to have and to hold, I've given a heart full of tenderest love.

Explorer Stanley's Experience.

"The fact is," said Stanley, who is an adept in dry—extra dry—humor, "although I admire the ladies very much, indeed, somehow I have never been successful with them."

"I've explored Africa with success, but have never yet learned the secret of exploring the female heart. I don't know why I shouldn't be a success with them, I'm sure. They are always greatly interested in my conversation; I'm still a young man; nobody can say I'm not fairly good-looking; and in many other respects I compare favorably with men who have been markedly successful among the ladies; but I have always fallen short of success."

"Now, there's Bonny, for instance. What there is about him for women to admire particularly I never could see, yet he's been married three times. I suppose it's fate. Yes, it must be fate, because my own efforts to secure a better half have been able to seconded by any number of influential friends, and not one of them has been able to get me married off. There's Sir William M., Lady M., and I should think half the good old dowager ladies of England and Scotland, have been making special efforts in my behalf to get up a match between me and some handsome and appreciative woman, but it's no use."

"I thought I'd make a capture once," Stanley went on to explain. "I was aboard an Atlantic steamer. I was going across to New York. The captain, with whom I was well acquainted, was a great friend of mine. His great delight was to get me seated next to him and get me to tell stories of my African experience. Well, on this occasion I sat on his right, and opposite me on his left was a very charming young woman. She was strikingly handsome and looked very lovable and all that. She seemed as delighted as my friend, the captain, was at my stories of African adventure. I, at the same time, was charmed with her. With me it was a case of love at first sight. The captain introduced us to one another, and for several days my suit seemed to progress swimmingly. She seemed to have eyes and ears for none but me."

"My next neighbor to the left was a young dude, all collar and cuffs, who didn't seem to have two ideas in his head, and had never achieved anything more heroic than smoking cigarettes and wearing an eyeglass. Well, this youth hardly ever said a word at the table, but one day at dinner he happened to remark that he knew how to make an exceptionally good salad. At the mention, if I said the angelic young lady opposite immediately dropped all interest in what I was saying to her and bestowed her attentions on him. Very well. The dude was not blind to this display of interest in his salad, and that evening had a dish of it prepared and invited her to help him eat it. The end of it all was, that she cruelly threw me over, and shortly after reaching New York married the young man whose sole recommendation, so far as I could see, was that he knew how to make a good salad, and whose accomplishments consisted in wearing an eyeglass and puffing cigarettes."

"Yes, it's said," mused Mr. Stanley, "but it seems to be only too true that a salad will make a deeper impression on the daintiest piece of femininity you might meet in a month than all the romance and chivalric devotion in the world."

Myths About Women.

Woman's first appearance has been a fruitful subject for the legend mongers. The Phœnician myth of creation is found in the story of Pygmalion and Galatea. There the first woman was carved by the first man out of ivory and then endowed with life by Aphrodite. The Greek theory of the creation of woman, according to Hesiod, was that Zeus, as a joke, ordered Vulcan to make women out of clay and then inhaled the various gods and goddesses to invest the clay doll with all their worst qualities, the result being a lovely thing with a witchery of mien, refined craft, eager passion, love of dress, treacherous manner, and shameless mind. The Scandinavians say that as Odin, Vill and Ve, the three sons of Bor, were walking along the sea beach they found two sticks of wood, one of ash and one of elm. Sitting down the gods shaped man and woman out of these sticks, whitening the woman from the elm and calling her Ema.

One of the strangest stories touching the origin of woman is told by the Madagascarens. In so far as the creation of man goes the legend is not unlike that related by Moses, only that the fall came before Eve arrived. After the man had eaten of the forbidden fruit he became affected with a boil on the leg, out of which, when it burst, came a beautiful girl. The man's first thought was to throw her to the pigs, but he was commanded by a messenger from heaven to let her play among the diggings until she was of marriageable age, then to make her his wife. He did so, called her Babouros, and she became the mother of all races of men. The American Indians' myths relative to Adam and Eve are numerous and entertaining. Some traditions trace back our first parents to white and red maidens, and in other instances, searching for a wife, was given the daughter of the king of the muskrats, who, on being dipped into the waters of a neighboring lake, became a woman.—[London Tablet.]

Men think of being happy with God in heaven; but the idea of being happy in God on earth never enters their mind's.—Wesley.

Central Ontario Railway

Time Table.

Leave Toronto for Picton	7:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Arrive at Picton	8:45 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Leave Picton for Toronto	9:45 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Toronto	10:15 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Leave Toronto for Coe Hill	9:55 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Leave Adams (Mid. Ry. Junction)	10:30 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
Arrive C.F.R. Junction	11:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Leave C.F.R. Junction	11:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Coe Hill	1:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Leave Coe Hill for Toronto	1:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Arrive C.F.R. Junction	2:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Leave C.F.R. Junction	2:00 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Arrive Adams, Mid. Ry. Junction	2:45 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Arrive Toronto	3:35 a.m.	5:45 p.m.

ROBT. FRASER, Supt.

North Hastings Review

J. R. ORR, - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:
If paid in advance..... \$1.00 per year.
" after 3 months..... 1.25 "
" after 6 months..... 1.50 "
We prefer the \$1.00 in advance to the \$1.50 in long credit. No successful paper can be run on any other terms, and we shall strictly adhere to the above prices in future, in every instance.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

—THE next Dominion census will be taken on the 4th of April, 1891. It is expected that an increase of about one-fourth will be found as the showing of Canada's prosperity during the past decade.

—COMMENTING on the recent execution of the unfortunate Kane who up to the last declared he had no recollection of having murdered his wife, he being too drunk to remember what had happened, the "Mail" remarks: "The fact that whiskey is competent to turn a man into a semi-unconscious condition, and that the law holds him to strict account for his actions whilst in that condition, is worth noting by all who are in the habit of drinking it to excess." And it might have added, that it is worth noting that the law which holds the drinker accountable for his actions when under the influence of drink, licenses other men to sell him the drink which for the time being destroys reason and makes him a raving maniac.

—THE REPORT of the Minister of Railways contains an interesting statement of certain general facts concerning Canadian railways for the year ended June 30, 1889, as follows:—Number of Railway Companies, 70; number of miles of railway completed, 1,270,166, of which 1,166,411 were laid with steel rails. There were 1,216,288 miles of railway in actual operation. The paid up capital amounted to \$727,180,448.75. The gross earnings of all these railways amounted to \$42,159,152.66, and their working expenses to \$30,652,046.03, leaving the amount of the net earnings \$11,507,106.62. There was 11,416,791 passengers, and 17,172,759 tons of freight carried. Total number of miles run by trains, 37,391,206. The earnings show a falling off from last year of \$19,419.

—THE Orange Incorporation Bill looks at this writing fairly likely to pass. Its second reading was, of course, carried in a slim house, but a careful analysis of the absenteeism seems to indicate that it would have carried had the house been full. The majority would have certainly been smaller, but a small majority satisfies the law. If the Orange men obtain incorporation, they may thank the Jesuits for the boon; for had not the Jesuit trouble of last session rendered Ontario mightily sensitive on religious differences, the liberal vote would have gone with much greater solidity against the bill. A contemporary gives an interesting analysis of this vote, and speculates as to future prospects of the bill. It says: In the vote 154 names were recorded. Add to these the sixteen names represented by the pairs and the opinion of 170 members has been taken. There are now 215 members, so that 45, or rather 44, for the Speaker does not vote, may be heard from on the question when the bill takes its next stage. Of these 44, nineteen are Roman Catholics. They may be depended upon to oppose the bill. Eleven more are Reformers who opposed the bill when

it was last before the House. There are thus 30 more votes to be cast in the negative, and 12 in the affirmative. Were every member to vote when the bill comes up for its third reading, the result would in all probability be 97 yeas to 98 nays. It would, in other words, be defeated by two. But a full vote is never taken. The calculation, however, shows how close a shave the bill will have. The attitude of parties upon the measure may be of interest:—For the bill, Liberal 17, Conservatives 68; against the bill, Liberals 42, Conservatives 27.

Dr. Montague, Conservative, was elected in Haldimand on Thursday last by a majority of nearly 200 over Mr. Colter, his old Reform opponent. This constituency has alternated between Gritism and Toryism for the past four or five elections in as many years.

Hastings has got new street lamps and claims to be the best lighted town in the province.

James Salisbury, of Huntingdon, sowed 20 lbs. of buckwheat, from which he thrashed 2,400 lbs.

The great majority of so-called cough cures do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it cures the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver.

—Found, a sum of money. Apply to M. Bristol.

MADOC MARKETS.

Roller Flour.....	\$2 10 to \$2 25
Fall Wheat.....	78 " 82
Spring Wheat.....	78 " 82
Corn Meal.....	1 60 " 2 00
Barley.....	35 " 40
Rye.....	35 " 40
Peas.....	50 " 52
Oats.....	22 " 25
Potatoes, per bag.....	40 " 50
Lard.....	18 " 12
Butter.....	18 " 20
Apples, per bag.....	80 " 1 00
Pork, per lb.....	7 " 8

Dr. Pisco's Cure for Consumption and Pisco's Remedy for Catarrh are for sale, at C. G. Wilson's drug store, Madoc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MONEY FOR ALL.
WANTED—A good energetic man, or men, to sell our Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamentals, etc. Permanent employment. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. We sell only first-class stock. Handsome outfit free. Address: **MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.**

ESTRAY.

CAME into the premises of Mrs. Carroll, Lot No. 2, in the second concession of Elzevir, a calf. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
47-3w MRS. CARROLL.

TENDERS FOR PLANK.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to March 3rd, 1890, for 25,000 feet of good, sound, pine plank, for the use of the corporation of the Village of Madoc. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID W. WRIGHT,
Chairman of Streets and Sidewalks.
Madoc, Feb. 18th, 1890. 47-2w

LONDON ONTARIO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE AND WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

The only agricultural publication that received a diploma and medal from the Colonial Exhibition held in London, England, in 1883, also first prize and diploma at the Provincial Exhibition held in London, Ont., 1886, for the OLDEST AND BEST agricultural paper published in Canada. Leading farmers say its cost is the best spent money that leaves the farm. Every farmer should read it. It is the best medium in Canada for advertising any and all goods used on the farm. We have scores of testimonials from leading manufacturers, stock breeders, seedsmen, etc., etc., to this effect. Only \$1 per annum in advance. Sample copy 10 cents.

WILSON'S READY CATARRH

PRICE 50 CTS.

IT IS THE BEST EASIEST TO USE & THE CHEAPEST.

A New Departure!

In place of the old-time Remnant Table we have established a permanent

Bargain Table.

The Table will be permanent, but not the Goods; they will be changed every week.

—NEXT WEEK—

all goods on this Table will be 10 cents per yard.

Call early in the week and get first choice.

JOHN DALE & SON.

Madoc, Ont.

OF COURSE NOT!

You don't expect to borrow money and be paid for the borrowing. You pay interest when you borrow.

BUT, LOOK AT THIS!

A merchant's money is locked up in his goods, his actual invested capital, without interest.

IN OTHER WORDS

Can you buy on credit without paying more for the goods, by way of interest?

NO, YOU CAN'T.

If you want to get the actual worth of cash spent, you must buy at

A STRAIGHT CASH STORE.

The credit business must get it out of you, in higher prices, in less quantity, or inferior quality.

The best goods for the lowest cash prices, is our motto.

GRAY & MCGREGOR.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods in great variety at

Wilson's Drug and Book Store,

Miscellaneous books suitable for presents or school prizes.

PLUSH AND LEATHER

FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

The Largest Assortment in Madoc of Photo and Autograph Albums, Children's Books, &c.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

School Books and School Supplies at Publishers prices, as usual.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

No trouble to show goods.

WILSON'S

Durham Street, Madoc.

Furs! Furs!

FURS!

We are clearing out the balance of our stock of Furs at wholesale prices for cash. Call early and secure Great Bargains.

W. H. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, Jan. 14, 1890.

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

D. GILLEN'S

Fish of all kinds, both fresh and salt; also a full supply of

FLOUR, PORK, SALT,

And all kinds of grain kept constantly on hand, which I am selling close for cash. As I am over-stocked in all the above lines I will make a special run on the same for the next 30 days in order to reduce my stock. Parties requiring any of the above lines will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. My stock in groceries always complete, as usual.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

Fresh Beef kept constantly on hand and delivered free to any part of the village.

WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS,

Wholesale and Retail.

HARPER'S BLOCK—West of O'Flynn's Bank.

D. GILLEN.

W. S. LEACH

(Successor to Dr. Loomis)

Is prepared to bear sympathy with the public in general for hard times.

Therefore you can get

GREAT BARGAINS!

in all kinds of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

COAL OIL,

PERFUMERIES, &c., AT

W. S. LEACH'S,

Victoria Block—Loomis' Old Stand, MADOC.

N. B.—We are sole agents in Madoc for Balsam Tolu and Lightning Pain Reliever, the best remedies known for the grip.

Madoc Roller Mills

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

See the great reduction in the price of flour

and feed at the Madoc Roller Mills.

No. 1 straight roller flour, \$2.25 per cwt

Cracked Peas or Oats, 1.00 "

Bran..... 65 "

Shorts..... 80 "

These are close prices, and are for cash only.

Highest Price paid for Wheat.

Flour given in exchange for wheat.

Cracking done on shortest notice.

FRED. ROLLINS.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, 11th con. of Madoc, containing 123 acres, and west half of lot 3, 1st concession of Elzevir, containing 100 acres. Both situated on the gravel road, distant from Madoc 4 1/2 miles; from Bridgewater 3 miles. On Madoc lot is a good frame house and frame barn, with cow stable attached for 15 head; sixty acres cleared, the balance well timbered with hard and soft wood. On the Elzevir lot about 65 acres are cleared, balance well timbered, good soil, and in a good state of cultivation; unfinished frame house. These lots will be sold together or separately, to suit purchaser. Part of purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years as may be agreed upon. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or to Madoc post office.

JOHN DUGGAN.

Madoc, January 20th, 1890.

43-1f

Cross-Cut Saws.

We have a large stock of Cross-Cut Saws on hand, and are selling the same at reduced rates.

Also a fine assortment of

Hanging and Stand Lamps!

which we are selling at low rates.

COAL OIL DELIVERED

Anywhere in the Village.

Skates Sharpened

and repaired at

M. W. Connor & Co's.

E. HILL

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

DRY GOODS

—AT—

AWAY DOWN PRICES.

TERMS CASH.

Eggs, Butter, &c., taken in Exchange.
October, 1889.

NOTICE.

At the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Wollaston to be held at Coe Hill, April 28th, a By-law will be brought forward to open and establish a public road in the above township, as follows:—Commencing at the north west corner of Lot 29 in the 4th concession, there leaving the concession line between 4th and 5th concessions, and running southward for a distance of 56 rods along the side line between lots 29 and 30, it there connects with the present traveled road running eastward across lot 29 in the 4th concession.

A. HERBERT WANE,

Township Clerk.

The Ridge, Feb. 15th, 1890.

47-4

MEN

Wanted to sell. Good guaranteed. Salary and Expenses Paid. For bar advantages to business. Stock complete, with fast-selling goods. OUTFIT FREE. We guarantee what we advertise. Write BROWN MADOC, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. (This house is reliable.)

Subscribers to this paper residing in the United States and distant parts of Canada must in future pay their subscriptions in advance, and those failing to comply with this request will be marked of the list. Subscribers in this locality to whom accounts have been sent, are requested to adopt the advance system also, or it will be necessary for us to reduce our list to prompt paying subscribers.

Latest Local News.

—March comes in on Saturday.
—A cloth wet in hot vinegar will remove paint from a window glass.
—There are thirty males and one female prisoner in the county jail.
—Crockery and Glassware at D. W. Wright's.
—The abstract of the Auditor's Report for Madoc township will be found in this issue.
—Boots and Shoes at D. W. Wright's.
—A law requiring that sleigh bells be attached to all teams is treated as a dead letter in Madoc.
—John Dale & Son make an important announcement in their advertisement this week. Read it.
—Mr. McMaybee was one of the singers at the Salem Church, Huntingdon, tea meeting on Monday evening.
—A fine assortment of Biscuits and Cakes just received at D. W. Wright's.
—Yes, the weather is very changeable. From extreme cold to warm rains has been the change of the past week.
—Oranges and Lemons at D. W. Wright's.
—Twoed people have been discussing incorporation and the movement is rapidly gaining friends among the people of that progressive village.
—California Bartlett Peas and Apricots at D. W. Wright's.
—A robe was stolen from a sleigh under the Windsor House shed on Friday evening last. Chief Huff captured the thief, and it cost him \$11 to get clear of the scrape.
—The hot water cure is highly spoken of. A young man of our acquaintance was completely cured of an attachment for a young lady by one kettleful, which the old man let him have.
—Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes at D. W. Wright's.
—Staff-Capt. Parks, who has been in charge of the American branch of the Salvation Army in Madoc for some months past, "farewells" this (Thursday) night. He goes to Windsor, where he will take a life partner in the work.
—As the Rev. Mr. Lambly goes to Cod Hill to dedicate a new church on that mission next Sabbath; his pulpit will be occupied in the morning by Rev. W. H. Leary of Huntingdon, and in the evening by Rev. H. V. Mounter, of Malone.
—Dates, Figs, Nuts and fine Confectionery at D. W. Wright's.
—The clothespin social is the latest thing. Each lady goes to the social provided with a clothespin dressed up as a doll and bearing a ribbon of which the lady wears the duplicate. The ladies drop the dolls and gentlemen pick them up, match the colors and take the ladies in to supper.
—Mr. W. J. Post, barber, has sold out his business in Madoc, to Mr. W. Cottom, who will take possession next week. Mr. Post, who goes to West Toronto Junction, has conducted the best barber shop we have ever had in Madoc, and we trust his successor will endeavor to maintain its reputation.
—Goods delivered to any part of the village at D. W. Wright's.
—A funny story is going the rounds of the press, of a young lady who found a horse shoe, and, wishing for good luck, placed it under her pillow in company with her false teeth. In the morning in the hurry of dressing she substituted the shoe for her teeth, and wore it for some time before the mistake was discovered.
—My stock is complete in every department D. W. Wright.
—The athletic club was organized on Thursday evening last, by the election of Mr. H. S. Price as manager and instructor, and Mrs. F. E. Seymour as treasurer. Nearly twenty names were enrolled, the admission fee of 25 cents being levied for running expenses. The club will get to work to-night in the Gymnasium of the High School, at 8 o'clock.
—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East meets at Smith Falls on Tuesday next, March 4th. County Master John Caskey, Past C. M., Wm. J. Allen, P. D. M., James White will represent Central Hastings. North Hastings County Lodge will be represented by Past Master J. B. Clark, Wm. George, S. Hareyett, and W. D. Fuller. Other members will also probably attend. The fare has been fixed at one-and-a-third rate.
—Bound to sell the balance of our stock of Overhoes, Felt Boots and Rubbers at cost price at D. W. Wright's.

Carnival.
The ice rink carnival on Friday last was not well attended owing, no doubt, to the unfavorable weather. Another carnival will be held in a week or two, weather permitting.

The Double Track.
McArthur Bros., contractors, have commenced work on the double track between Belleville and Gananoque. The appliances such as derricks, dump carts, jimmies, etc., were distributed along the line last week. The contractors expect to have the work nearly completed in a year.

The Societies.
Regular meeting of the I. O. O. F. next Monday evening, March 3rd.
Madoc Lodge, A. F. and A. M., meets on Tuesday evening.
I. O. L. No. 160 on Wednesday evening.
Church Dedication.
The new church at Nugent's, Coe Hill circuit, will be dedicated on Sunday next, March 2nd, and a tea meeting held the following Monday night. Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A., will preach the dedicatory sermon. Rev. J. X. Moran, the pastor, deserves great credit for the zeal displayed in erecting two churches on that circuit within so short a time.

Band Concert.
Another concert in aid of the Bancroft Brass Band instruction fund, will be held at that place on Friday evening, March 14th next. The band is making excellent progress under the instruction of Bandmaster Wellington, of Madoc, and the boys deserve every encouragement in their efforts to establish such a musical organization in that northern district.

A Good Move.
The Grand Trunk railway is adopting a novelty that all travellers will appreciate. This is a station indicator. In one end of the car is a box filled with cards containing the name of each station on the route. When a train starts out, a cord attached to the lever in the box is pulled, and a card drops into view showing the name of the next station. Thus every passenger who is not blind may know the station the train is approaching without asking a neighbor, and without making an effort of inspiration to interpret the enigmatical calls of the trainmen.

Pay as You Go.
An exchange says:—Do you ever stop to think that you are extremely foolish to run a store debt if you can possibly avoid it? If you have employment you can avoid it, and by paying for goods when you get them you can save many dollars in a year. If you intend to pay for them at all it is far easier to do so while they are "alive" than when they become "dead horses." If the bills can be paid at the end of every week they can be paid as they accrue and at considerable saving. We venture to say that for the average family a saving of a dollar a week can be made by paying cash. The merchant cannot afford to do a credit business at as low prices as he can sell for cash. He must charge a little extra to cover the risk of losing the account and it costs the credit customer just that much more to live. Try the cash plan a while and see how pleased your dealers will be and how much money you will save.

A Bear Story.
A thrilling bear story was poured into the ears of THE REVIEW a few days ago. It appears that while Mr. Daniel Ross was driving on the road near Marmora lake, his horse suddenly became agitated and the cause was soon apparent when a large bear crossed from behind a stump and passed into the woods. A hunting party, well armed, was immediately formed consisting of Messrs. Ross, Fox and Johnstone, and the locality where the bear was seen was ably surrounded, but his bearship did not put in an appearance. The aid of the Messrs. J. and J. Jarvis was next secured for the purpose of capturing bruin at all hazards, but the result was equally unsuccessful, his tracks from the road a few rods into the woods was all that could be discovered, and it was evident the bear used the same tracks in getting out to the road again. The excitement was intense for the few days the hunt lasted, but a damper has since been put on the story by the confession of a young scalliwag named Rodgers, who, by the way, might easily be mistaken for almost anything, that he simply ran off the road and hid until Mr. Ross had passed. Thus a blow has been struck at legitimate sport in this neighborhood that should not be tolerated.

S. S. Convention.
Our readers will not forget the S. S. Convention that is to be held in the Presbyterian Church in this village next Tuesday and Wednesday, the opening session beginning on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; Chair to be taken by Mr. J. C. Dale. This is to be an assembly of all pastors and Sabbath School workers throughout the riding, and also embracing the township of Hungerford. The Rev. John McEwen and Messrs. Day, of Toronto, and Johnson, of Belleville, have signified their intention of being present. The assistance of these prominent Sabbath School workers from a distance, together with those residing in North Hastings who have also promised to take part in the Convention, enable the committee to assure to all who can attend a most profitable and enjoyable time. The singing will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lambly, and printed sheets containing the hymns used, will be furnished to members of the Convention. There will be a mass meeting of the Sabbath School children and young people at 1.30 on Wednesday afternoon. All adjacent Sabbath Schools are cordially invited. Of course the citizens of Madoc will maintain their reputation for hospitality by cheerfully entertaining all delegates in attendance.

Goods at Your Own Prices.
Owing to the unfavourable season, I find that I have too large a stock in the following lines:—Prints, Dress Goods, Linens, Tweeds, and in order to make room for new importations, I have decided to sell all the above lines at what they will bring. Also a large quantity of remnants to be sold without regard to cost.
THOS. CROSS.

Successful Advertising.
Mr. R. J. Devlin, of Ottawa, one of the most successful advertisers in Canada and the writer of the spiciest advertisements published in any paper in the Dominion, in his regular advertising space in the Ottawa papers on Saturday said:—
"By a judicious use of printers' ink since the 15th of January, I have sold over five thousand dollars worth of furs in excess of what I had a right to anticipate. In connection with the above I may add that although printers ink is of great assistance to the merchant it is not everything. If the merchant advertises what he has not got or exaggerates in any way, or if the articles are not as represented, all the advertising in the world is useless—worse than useless."
Mr. Devlin's experience is that of all successful advertisers, and we give it for the benefit of those who may think "that advertising does not pay."

HERBERT WARD, the African explorer, in collaboration with D. D. Bidwell, begins in the New York Ledger of March 1 a series of valuable and entertaining articles descriptive of a canoe journey of 2,500 miles on the Upper Congo. A more romantic and startling experience could hardly be conceived of than the explorer's adventurous trip, with his thirty reckless Zanzibaris and five Sudanese soldiers, in two war canoes, through the heart of equatorial Africa, ranged by bands of cannibals, and infested with gigantic and ferocious beasts and reptiles, scarcely familiar to even the naturalist. Of his strange adventures in the wildest recesses of all that wild and unknown region, the explorer gives a singularly thrilling narrative in the series named—a series which prove of engrossing interest to every thoughtful reader. The articles are illustrated by numerous large cuts, engraved from photographs taken by Mr. Ward himself.

Let quality, not quantity, be the test of a medicine. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the concentrated extract of the best and purest ingredients. Medical men everywhere recommend it as the surest and most economical blood medicine in the market.

Abstract of the Auditors' Report, For the Township of Madoc, for the year 1889.

1889.		RECEIPTS.	
January 1st.	—Received from tax collector for 1888.	\$7787 71	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	3284 06	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	20 00	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	8 75	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	18 40	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	400 00	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	52 04	
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"	" " " " " " " " " "	3 00	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	343 39	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	3 80	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	58 00	
		Total Receipts.....	\$ 12842 14
		EXPENDITURE.	
January 1st.	—Paid Balance due Treas. from last audit.	\$1589 42	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	4057 64	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	824 00	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	2430 18	
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"	" " " " " " " " " "	585 50	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	383 25	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	4516 49	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	462 55	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	177 50	
"	" " " " " " " " " "	197 89	
		Total Expenditures.....	\$ 15292 43
		ASSETS.	
	Uncollected taxes of 1889.....	\$8755 54	
	Town Hall.....	650 00	
		Total Assets.....	\$ 9405 54
		LIABILITIES.	
	Unpaid School application.....	\$ 294 28	
	Due County Treasurer.....	3736 81	
	Balance due Bank.....	2450 29	
		Total Liabilities.....	\$ 6481 38
		Excess of Assets over Liabilities.....	\$ 2924 16

We the undersigned Auditors, have to report that we have examined the Treasurer's books, comparing the receipts with the expenditures, and find vouchers in accordance with annexed statement, which shows on the 31st of Dec., 1889, a balance of \$2450.29 due the Bank.

C. W. THOMPSON, Auditors.
HUGH C. KETCHESON,

Madoc, Feb., 1890

The Wonderful Cheap Store!

MADOC, ONT.

The proprietors of the Wonderful Cheap Store wish to announce to their many friends, and the public in general, that in future the above-mentioned business will be carried on under the name and style of "M. Pope & Co." and they also wish to state that they intend to give even better bargains in the future than they have ever done in the past. Thanking our many friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

See new advertisement in a week or two.

M. POPE & Co.

STOCK-TAKING SALE!

—AT—

THE 4 BIG

MADOC.

This cheap sale will positively end the 1st Feb., and until then you can get the best bargains ever offered in the following lines of first-class goods, as they must be sold at any price. Take advantage of this sale and secure some cheap bargains. It is impossible to give you prices in this space or I would gladly do so, but I will give you a few of the lines in which the greatest slaughter will be made:—

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Full Cloth Pants, Cotton and Tweed Pants, Top Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Knitted Jackets, Caps, Socks, Shawls, Flannels, Dress Goods, Shirts, Full Cloths, and Tweeds.

Come at Once and have First Choice.

T. McNAMARA.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Senator McInnes has given notice of the establishment of a Canadian mint. A branch station of the Dominion Fathers will be shortly opened in Montreal. Archbishop Fabre has issued a strong circular urging the faithful to temperance. New York capitalists have arranged to start a sugar refinery in Vancouver, B.C. A large immigration of American gypsies into Essex county, via Windsor, took place last week.

There is a movement on foot to start a system of free schools in the Province of Quebec. The York County Council has decided to abolish toll-gates on the roads within that county.

Some petitions from the Northwest in support of the McCarthy Dual Language Bill have been sent to Ottawa.

Toronto's Board of Trade Council is opposed to the exemption from taxation of church and school property.

Kingston is moving to have the reduction of tolls on grain passing through the Canadian canals made permanent.

A Calgary despatch says Canadian Pacific railway trains are delayed two or three days by a snow blockade on the mountains.

The victims of a drowning accident at Kingston on Sunday were six in number, five being members of the Slater family.

The official declaration gives the standing of the political parties in Prince Edward Island at 16 Government and 14 Opposition.

Rev. John Burton, Toronto, in a speech at Cardinal on the single tax, estimated that one-fifth of Canada's product goes for government.

A case at present before the Superior Court in Montreal turns upon the very interesting question as to the morality of Victor Hugo's works.

A meeting of prohibitionists was held in Ottawa last week, and it was decided not to press a prohibition resolution in Parliament this session.

A monument has been erected to the Czar Nicholas, on the banks of the Danube, just at the spot where the Russian army crossed the river in 1820 to fight Turkey.

Mr. John Carling has decided to purchase in England \$25,000 worth of the very best two-rowed barley, to be distributed at cost price to barley growers in Canada.

In the big Pacific railway arbitration case Mr. Edward Blake last week concluded a six days' argument in reply, and the matter now rests in the hands of the arbitrators.

Winnipeg grain merchants are receiving letters from various points throughout the Western States, as far south as Colorado, asking for Manitoba wheat for seed grain.

The mayor of Halifax has sent a complimentary telegram to Lieut. Stairs, in London, in recognition of the Nova Scotian's services as a member of the Stanley expedition.

The plasterer's strike in Montreal has assumed a serious aspect. There are 350 men away from work, and this has condemned upwards of 150 labourers in addition to enforced idleness.

The railway committee of Hamilton city council have decided to grant right of way and a bonus to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, thus settling a long vexed question.

Sir Adolphe Caron presented his Militia report to the House last week. From beginning to end it is a mass of complaints, which are headed by Sir Fred Middleton's criticisms, showing that if the service is to be more than an expensive farce, it must be made more efficient by a judicious expenditure of a large amount of money.

The wholesale liquor men of Winnipeg held a meeting recently and took measures to oppose the adoption of the Local Option Act here. They will petition the Government to hold the vote by ballot, and if the Act is carried they say they will move their establishments across the river to St. Boniface and carry on business there.

The late Senator John Macdonald, whose estate is valued at \$1,500,000, bequeathed \$100,000 to the proposed Park Hospital, which sum includes the \$40,000 previously granted; \$25,000, in addition to \$30,000, to Victoria University, for the purposes of the University in Queen's park, Toronto, in connection with federation; and \$4,000 to Toronto General Hospital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Hartington has left London for Egypt.

The Queen will leave Windsor for Aix on March 25 or 26.

The dock laborers at Newport and Monmouth have struck.

The strike of dock laborers at Dundee has been settled, the masters granting the advance demanded.

The owners of docks, wharves and river warehouses in London have formed a league to fight the men.

Col. Sanderson's friends are persuading him not to visit America on a lecturing tour for fear of the Clan-na-Gael.

Lord Salisbury has arranged for the immediate occupation of the Makoloko country and the Shire river district in Africa.

Mrs. Lucas, a sister of the late John Bright, and an agitator and speaker in the cause of temperance, is dead in England.

The Parnellite members of Parliament held a meeting on Tuesday, at which a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell was adopted.

The Prince of Wales will visit Berlin on March 22 to be present at the festival of the Order of the Black Eagle, established in 1701.

A number of volunteer battalions of infantry and batteries of artillery in Ireland are to be called out for training in field operations.

Mr. Gladstone has again refused an offer made by a firm of American publishers of \$5,000 yearly for everything he writes for the public.

The owners of English coal mines at their recent conference determined to establish a federation of owners, to resist unfair demands made by employees.

The Australian Federation Conference met at Melbourne on the 5th inst. The Premier of Victoria was elected to preside over the deliberations.

An amendment to the address in reply will be moved in the Imperial Parliament by

a Welsh member to the effect that the affairs of Wales should be administered by a special department.

A sensation has been caused by the Archbishop of Canterbury allowing, in the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, reargement of the property of using lighted candles on the communion table.

An explosion occurred on the 6th inst., in a colliery at Abseyeham, in Monmouthshire, England, by which it is estimated 190 men have lost their lives. The bodies of 170 have been recovered.

At the election on Tuesday in the Partick division of Lanarkshire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Craig Sellar, Mr. Parker Smith, Unionist, was elected. This does not change the complexion of the constituency.

All the Australian governments have forwarded to the secretary for the colonies protests against the use of the vetoing power by the Home Government as exercised regarding bills dealing with colonial domestic legislation. The protests are in support of a divorce bill passed by the Victorian Parliament that has been sent to London for approval.

UNITED STATES.

Portland, Oregon, was last week flooded and completely cut off from the outside world.

The Gentiles defeated the Mormons in the municipal elections of Salt Lake City on Monday.

Ruth Woods died at Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday, at the well authenticated age of 107 years.

Sixteen men, of whom three were white, were publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday.

President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, has issued another appeal for funds.

It is said that all the principal starch factories of the United States are now controlled by an English syndicate.

The corner-stone of Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn was laid on Monday in the presence of a large congregation.

Graham, charged with attempted jury bribing in the Cronin trial, has not turned up, and his \$15,000 bail bonds are forfeited.

The town of Burke, in Idaho, was almost destroyed on Tuesday by an avalanche. Three men were killed and half of the business houses are in ruins.

A storm recently played havoc among the oyster boats of Norfolk, Va., a number of which went to the bottom. It is supposed twenty lives were lost.

Burglars shot and killed Ransom Floyd and his wife at Westport, N. Y., the other night. The scoreless secured \$3,000, the proceeds of a farm just sold.

A strike of yard brakenmen and conductors is reported at Suspension Bridge in the New York Central freight yard. The men want extra pay for Sunday work.

The Chicago board of trade directors have decided to appoint a committee of three to canvas for subscriptions to buy seed for the destitute farmers in South Dakota.

Andrew Carnegie, the famous iron master, has offered to spend \$1,000,000 for a central free library and branches for Pittsburgh, Pa., provided the city will maintain them.

A special despatch from Washington says that Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Blaine are both very hopeful that an understanding will be reached on the Behring Sea fisheries' trouble.

At Ironton, Ohio, on Sunday, a young man named Terrell interfered to protect his mother against his father. The father attacked the boy with a poker, and the boy broke his father's neck with a chair.

Petitions emanating from the headquarters of the Farmers' Alliance are being circulated throughout Kansas praying the governor to convene the Legislature in extra session, and asking that the Legislature be called to extend relief to them by the passage of a law providing for the relief of the farmers.

IN GENERAL.

Emin Pasha has decided to leave Zanzibar direct for Europe.

Gen. Salamaña, captain-general of the island of Cuba, is dead.

Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of state at the Vatican, is believed to be dying.

The pope has decorated the Shah of Persia for his kindness to the Catholic missions.

A Portuguese councillor of state has challenged the British minister at Lisbon to a duel.

Losses at the gaming tables in Monaco caused the ex-king of Serbia to threaten suicide.

There is a revival in Portugal of the demonstrations against England and the English.

Cardinal Pecci, elder brother of Pope Leo XIII., died at Rome on the 8th inst., at the age of 82.

Prince Bismarck is said to be in perfect accord with Emperor William in his labour proposals.

The Chinese Government is considering a project for the introduction of silver coinage into China.

Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, Dom Pedro's grandson, has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

The pope has issued a decree absolving the faithful in countries visited by influenza from fasting.

The Portuguese government has decided to increase both the army and navy and to strengthen her forts.

France has refused Germany's invitation to a labor congress, having already accepted one from Switzerland.

King Carlos, the queen and dowager queen of Portugal have subscribed \$85,000 to the national defence fund.

A plot has been frustrated in Sofia, the object of which was to kill Prince Ferdinand and hand Bulgaria over to Russia.

The Spanish Government is disposed to be annoyed at the continued presence of the British squadron at the Canary Islands.

The French Minister of Marine proposes to ask the Chamber for money to build 75 new ships of war, including two heavy iron-clads.

Emperor William's proposed labor scheme is not popular in Berlin, where his Majesty is spoken of as "the beggars' Emperor."

Six Italian Cardinals will be created in March in view of the minority of the Italian cardinalate as compared with the number of foreign Cardinals.

It is reported that the German emperor has requested the government to send the English squadron to attend the German naval manoeuvres.

Russia has ordered two large iron-clad frigates to be built in England, to be provided with the largest engines and the heaviest Krupp guns.

M. Rouvier, the French Minister of Finance, admits the pecuniary embarrassment of the country, but thinks the difficulty can be overcome by a loan.

Emperor William has caused an order to be issued prohibiting the exhibition of portraits of himself, his ancestors or any of his family without his sanction.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Pradere's motion to repeal the law banishing pretenders to the French throne was defeated by a vote of 328 to 171.

There is great distress in the drought-stricken counties of Northern Dakota, and the sufferers are in dire need of provisions, clothing, fuel, and feed for stock.

England and Germany will refer to an arbitrator their respective claims to the islands of Patta and Mauda on the East African coast. Patta was formerly held by Portugal.

Emperor William is desirous of holding a conference of representatives from England, France, Belgium, and Switzerland to take into consideration the labour question as revealed by recent strikes.

Russia is at present in the throes of a temperance campaign, which the central government does not appear to be seconding to any great extent, if one may judge by the news from Kiev. In that section 36 villages sent petitions to Petersburg demanding the abolition of all liquor selling establishments within their boundaries.

Thirty-five of these petitions were rejected, but the 36th being accepted, the inhabitants of the village thus deprived of its drink turned out and beat to death the man who had drawn up the petition. They said he had been all together too eloquent.

The Duke of Orleans, who has just reached his majority, appeared in Paris last week and was at once arrested for violation of the law banishing members of previously reigning families. On the duke is said to have been found a manifesto to the people of France and there are suspicions that a movement was being made for a Royalist coup d'etat.

An enquiry was commenced, and the duke declared that he had no other intention in visiting France than to place himself at his country's disposal as a soldier. He had, in fact, intended to offer himself to the military authorities. The inquiry was adjourned.

The Duc d'Orleans.

Probably few people were aware that the historic title of Duc d'Orleans is now borne by a young man who has just completed his 21st year, when that person suddenly obtained a notoriety which makes it worth while to give an account of him. He is the oldest son of the Comte de Paris, the chief of the House of Orleans-Bourbon, who is now in his 52d year. The Comte, Prince Philippe d'Orleans, is not only the heir of his grandfather, Louis Philippe, whom the revolution of 1830 made King of the French, and the Revolution of 1848 deprived of the crown, but also heir to the political claims of the Comte de Chambord, the last representative of the elder branch of the Bourbons. The Comte de Paris was heir apparent of the French Crown from 1842 to 1848, when his grandfather vainly abdicated the crown in his favor. At the age of ten he became a pretender and was exiled from his native country, to which, however, he returned in 1871. Subsequently the Comte de Paris recognized the Comte de Chambord as the chief of the House of France, and succeeded to the latter's pretensions in 1883. He is married to Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of his uncle, the late Duc de Montpensier, and has four daughters and two sons. Three of his children, including the Duc d'Orleans, who is named Louis Philippe, were born in England, as the Comte de Paris and his wife for a long time resided at Twickenham, near London. Prior to his marriage the Comte de Paris was a soldier, and during the Civil War he served, for a time, as a volunteer on Gen. McClellan's staff. He has written a military history of the great American war, which is recognized as a work of merit. After the establishment of the third French Republic the members of the former French dynasties were permitted to return to France. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris then took up their residence in the castle of Eu, where their younger children were born.

In 1886 the French Legislature adopted a law which banished the French pretenders and their oldest sons, and also authorized the executive branch of the Government to expel from the country other members of the pretender families whenever such a measure should be required by the public interest. Under this law the Comte de Paris and his oldest son, the Duc d'Orleans, then a youth of 17 years, were obliged to leave France. The Comte de Paris has since been at Sheen House, in England. The Duc d'Orleans was arrested in Paris because by his return to France he had violated the law of 1886. He has declared that as a Frenchman who has attained the age of military service he desired to enter the army as a private soldier. But the law which banishes him from the country of which he is a citizen, though born in England, also deprives him of the right to serve in the army.

The young man acted with the knowledge and consent of the older and wiser members of his family, and the rumors concerning an intended attempt to seize the government and an alleged resignation of the pretender-ship by his father apparently had no foundation. The title of Duc d'Orleans was previously borne by his grandfather, Ferdinand, King Louis Philippe's eldest son and Prince Royal, who had obtained it after his father's accession to the crown in 1830. His father retained it until his death in 1842. It was never borne by the Comte de Paris, but devolved upon his eldest son and heir, who was born in 1869. The title was therefore dormant 27 years. The cable dispatches stated that the Duc will be tried for having violated the law, but it is not likely that the French Government will make of him a political martyr. He will probably be released after a short term of imprisonment involving no serious hardship for him, and then be banished to the frontier. Apparently the only future in store for the young man is the possession of a large estate and a high social rank together with the absurd and wretched role of a pretender.

A PLAGUE FOREBODED.

So Insist Some of Those Who Have Looked Up the Record of "La Grippe" in the Past.

A Curious Account of Former Epidemics of Influenza and of Pestilence Which Followed.

While doctors may disagree it is well for us all to look at facts and strive to prepare for the worst. That influenza, like that which has raged in Canada, and, in fact, throughout the world, has been followed by cholera, yellow fever, or some malignant disease of that character can not be denied, as statistics will plainly show. Some claim that diphtheria is a new discovery, but the disease dates back nearly to the creation.

In the year 680, at Rome, in the time of Pope Sixtus III., there was a horribly destructive pestilence prevalent and also in Spain. The air was observed to be impregnated with a kind of mist and foetidness, which by irritation induced a sneezing, hence the custom of saluting a person sneezing with the expression "Dominus tecum," or some similar expression, a practice which has reached our time. The year following, 691, Britain suffered from a severe pestilence, also Turenne and the provinces of Aragon and Vivares.

In 1728 influenza was epidemic in Spain; it was named by Pedro de Rotundis "un catarro sufoctivo." Yellow fever the same year was very fatal to the inhabitants of Charleston, United States. It was termed a "bilious plague" from its several symptoms of biliousness, such as great numbers of the population of Cartagena and Portobello, in South America; the most fatal symptom was black vomit. This disease made great havoc among the crews of the vessels under Don Domingo Justinianni and the galleons under Lopez Pintado. Epidemic pestilence was also rife in Poland, Austria, and Siberia, the island of Bourbon, and also Tripoli, Damascus, and Aleppo. Scarlet fever raged in Edinburgh and throughout in England.

About this period military fever, or sweating pestilence, prevailed with great mortality in various parts of the world. The seven following years, 1729 to 1735, pestilence raged throughout nearly all Europe, being especially severe in Russia, Bohemia, and Sweden. In 1730 an epidemic pestilence commenced at Cadix. The disorder was called "el vomito negro," and it was supposed to have been imported from South America. It extended in all directions, to various parts of the continent, and persisted until 1738, in which year a frightful dysentery invaded the coast of Malaga and Seville and nearly all the seaboard of Andalusia. During the prevalence of this pestilence horses were first afflicted with a general epizootic, and birds and poultry which fed on grain suffered severely, and large quantities of insects, called by the Spaniards "lagostas," were generated. In 1734 1,500 persons died in London of the pestilential fever in one week; in the month of April yellow fever was destructive to many of the inhabitants of several states in the union. The year following influenza overspread Spain and many other parts of Europe. The island of Mallorca suffered several. In 1735 the plague destroyed thousands in Egypt and afflicted nearly all of Europe, and yellow fever ravaged the large cities of the United States, and during the winter a cold and distemper like that of influenza affected the throats and respiratory organs of the children, almost exterminating the younger element.

In 1736 an epidemic pestilence raged with great violence at Grand Cairo, and from the 1st of February to the 12th of March more than 100,000 persons were carried off. Some days not less than 7,000 were buried. Later on many thousands died of what was then called black vomit.

In 1740 the vomito negro was destructive to the inhabitants of Spain, prevailing to an alarming extent at Malaga, also at Tobolsk, in Siberia. In 1761, in the northern parts of the United States, severe catarrh or influenza prevailed. In the spring it changed its character to malignant yellow fever during the summer and autumn. The disease also prevailed in the West Indies to an alarming extent. The symptoms were a slight cold, followed by extraordinary prostration of strength. The malady presented the signs of a bilious distemper, the countenance becoming yellow; insensibility and coma, and oftentimes delirium, when the patient was taken off with all the symptoms of a regular bilious plague or yellow fever. The celebrated writer and authority, Dr. Edward Bascombe, in speaking of influenza and pestilence, says: "The extensive prevalence of epidemic disease indicates a pestilential condition of the atmosphere and a disturbed state of the seasons." In 1819, following a winter siege of influenza, a yellow fever pestilence raged in the United States carrying off great numbers, especially in New York and Philadelphia. It was also rife in the West Indies and various parts of South America, one plague in every instance seeming to follow another, and all who have any of the descriptions of catarrhal epidemics similar to which we are now passing, are reminded that they will be closely followed by some dread disease like that of black vomit or cholera. In 1833 the influenza raged severely along the Mediterranean coast and in 1834 cholera reigned supreme even to the rocks of Gibraltar. In 1835 cholera was rife at Leghorn, carrying off sixty or seventy persons daily, and in 1837 it prevailed at Rome, from 230 to 300 dying daily; the same year over 16,000 attacked in the province of Caucasus 10,000 fell victims and at Moscow nearly one-half of the population perished.

In 1837 influenza appeared in London in the first week in January and lasted for some six weeks and nearly one-half of the population were attacked, and the mortality during the time was nearly double; it also held sway in many places of Europe and on the islands of the Atlantic coast, and in March yellow fever broke out in the garrison on the Island of Ascension and committed great ravages. In short, it may be said that influenza has preceded and accompanied epidemic pestilence in every quarter of the globe.

Many writers claim, and we think justly, that the appearance of comets materially affects the elements. For instance, in 1401 a comet was discovered and it is told that Florence, and 30,000 persons died in London; in 1531 a comet was seen at Lisbon, and a pestilence followed throughout Portugal, destroying nearly one-half the population.

In 1556 a comet was seen, and Vienna, Holland, and many parts of Europe suffered severely from some malady which then was

termed "Adalusan fever," and it is well known that the terrible pestilence, cholera, known to the world as the black side of 1817 and subsequent years was preceded by influenza, and influenza has ever produced a commotion of the elements, and with many scientific men a comet prophesies no good. Be that as it may, it behooves not only the authorities in charge of our health department to guard cautiously against any liable and probable epidemic like cholera or yellow fever, but it is the duty of every citizen to see that his own household is in order.

THE CZAR'S 400.

Points of Gilded Youth in St. Petersburg—Deadheads and Hard Liquor.

Herr von Proskowetz, an Australian nobleman and traveler, has just published a book of stories concerning the lower side of Russian life as he saw in a two years' trip through the country. The most striking peculiarity of Russian railway travel, he thinks, is a lot of deadheads in the high-priced compartments of the coaches. Between Moscow and St. Petersburg he shared a first-class compartment with a dragon officer. The guard took Herr von Proskowetz's ticket, but said nothing to the officer. For some time after they were left alone together the military man eyed the Australian curiously, and finally asked:

"Did you really buy a first-class ticket?" Von Proskowetz confessed that he did. "Too bad! too bad!" ejaculated the officer. "And your good money is squandered beyond recall. You ought to have done as I did. I gave the guard a rouble and a cigar. He is a good fellow and doesn't bother about tickets."

Proskowetz suggested that a dragon officer might do things that a foreigner mightn't.

"Yes, that may be so," answered his companion, "but just think of the fun you might have had with the fifteen roubles you squandered on a ticket."

As the founder of the Austrian Society for the Prevention of Drunkenness, Herr von Proskowetz collected many statistics as to the amount of hard liquor swallowed by the Czar's subjects. From Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1886, Russia's 2,331 distilleries produced 3,861,568 hectolitres (a hectolitre is a little less than 100 quarts) of water-free spirits; 233 other factories manufactured spirituous liquors from various fruits, and 308 others produced schnapps and purified brandy. In 1886 the average consumption in Russia was thirty-two quarts of "hard" liquors to every man, woman, and child in the country. In the province of Wilna, where the peasants are famous for their temperance, the consumption in 1888 was more than ten quarts per head.

Since 1885 the population of St. Petersburg has fallen from 861,000 to 842,000. This falling off has taken place among the working people, and may be ascribed to the wretchedness of the quarters in which the workingmen at the capital are obliged to live. One-tenth of the workingmen's dwellings are in cellars. When higher up, however, the accommodations are little better. A workingman's sleeping room has usually only one window, and is occupied at night by between ten and fifty other laborers.

Herr von Proskowetz's opinion of Russian society is pretty poor. The young men in Moscow, he thinks, are about the most reckless and extravagant in the world, and are always full of a desire to smash things. A man, therefore, who gives a stag dinner at a Moscow restaurant or hotel invariably contracts to pay for the meal "inclusive of crockery." As soon as the last dish has been served his guests begin to slam things about the room, and before the last bottle of wine has been served the floor is carpeted with small bits of the service, the mirrors, and the pictures from the wall. In the Winter Garden the young bloods drive their sticks for eight hours at a stretch, hew down all the flowers and shrubs they can get at. They are not altogether bad, however, for they pay the proprietor lavishly for everything they destroy.

Another freak of the lively young men in Moscow is to hire an elephant for an evening and get it drunk on champagne. About six months ago a young blood beat the record for originality by giving his friends a dinner at which the only meat was the pork from a trained pig, bought of its trainer by the host for 14,000 roubles. At least that was the story the host told in good faith to his friends at the beginning of the feast. He learned the next day that the owner of the pig, Clown Tanto, had swindled him by substituting a common pig for the educated animal. A lawsuit followed, but before it could be decided Tanto and his pig and the 14,000 roubles in question got out of the country.

The Moscow dukes and officers have also an overweening passion for the stars of the café chantants and for gypsy street singers, whom they marry with astonishing frequency. Herr von Proskowetz tells all these stories of the Czar's 400 with perfect seriousness, and presents abundant proof of their truth. His opinion is that the half has not been told of the unique madness of Russian fashionable life.

Not a Bad Idea.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec has just passed a law giving a hundred acres of the public lands to the father of twelve living legitimate children. The act which makes this remarkable provision says no more of the principle presumably underlying it than that the gift is intended as a mark of "consideration for fruitfulness in the sacred and civil bonds of matrimony." Fathers of large families were similarly rewarded in Canada, when it was a French dependency, in the time of Louis XIV. and XV. at some time in their history, productiveness has been made profitable to the parents by the State. The Roman Republics also thought such measures good policy. In England a premium was put upon large families under the reign of the earlier kings, but all legislation of the kind has long since been repealed except the royal gift of three guineas which still rewards the happy parents of triplets.

There may be good reasons known to the Quebec Legislature for the new law; a desire to bolster their Province against the more rapidly increasing population of other parts of this Dominion, or with a view to encouraging the settlement and cultivation of the northern part of the province of Quebec, which is still virgin forest for the most part. Anyway the idea is not a bad one and might be followed, with profit in other provinces and territories.

Our Business Bazar

Must not be permitted to get rusty for want of exercise. So here's a blast of the

THE LAST ROWS OF WINTER

The tune is

BANK NOTES

And we propose to play it for every note there is in it.

THE LAST ROWS OF WINTER GOODS

that linger on our shelves must go with the season.

AWAY WITH 'EM

Our Goods at Your Prices!

The Choice we offer is Excellent.

The Chance for you is Extraordinary.

B. O'HARA.

COUNTY NEWS.

Peter McLaron, the wealthy Perth farmer has been called to the senate.

James Roy, of Belleville, brewed over three thousand barrels of beer last year.

Mr. R. Waterhouse died on the 2nd inst. of Hungerford last week aged 94 years.

Stirling wants an agency of some chartered bank to be established in that village.

Eddie Gladney, son of W. E. Gladney, of Marmora, was accidentally run over, sustaining many serious injuries.

The Eganville Enterprise says deer are being unmercifully and unlawfully slaughtered in the back townships by Indians, and the meat is being offered for sale in Eganville.

J. M. Parrot's splendid large barns on the York road, west of Odessa, occupied by Robert Snook, tenant, was destroyed by fire last Friday morning. The fire originated by the upsetting of a lantern by a boy. Five hundred bushels of oats and seven hundred bushels of barley, recently cleaned, were destroyed.

A striking case of suspended animation occurred recently in the township of Landsdowne. Robt. Cook was attacked with a gripe and growing worse appeared to be dead and was so pronounced by the attending physicians. The body was prepared for burial but he subsequently became conscious and is now recovering.

Holloway's Ointment.—Go where you may in every country and in all climates persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs, bad breasts and piles, it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

Township Taxes

NOTICE.

ALL taxes due the Township of Madoc must be paid to the undersigned on or before Friday, 28th day of February, inst., or costs will be added in every instance.

ANGUS NICHOLSON, Collector.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of dry pine lumber for sale at the G. T. R. station.

JEFFERSON CAVERLY.

Madoc, Oct. 23.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

Pink's Cure

FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have preliminary symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, etc., don't delay, but use PINK'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

MADOC HIGH SCHOOL.

MADOC High School will be open for the admission of students, September 2nd. Prospectus of school may be had by application to

A. B. ROSS,
Chairman H. S. Board.

Madoc, August 6th, 1889. 19

JOHN HUFF

Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Hastings

MADOC, - ONT.
All orders promptly attended to, and terms reasonable. 39

Notice to Creditors.

IN the goods of James Davidson, deceased, notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, Chapter 110, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of James Davidson, late of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, shoemaker, who died on or about the 26th January, 1889, are, on or before the first day of April, 1890, to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, solicitor for Mary Ann Davidson, the executrix for the said deceased, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and the nature of all securities (if any) held by them. And notice is hereby given that after the said last mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required and the said executrix will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

F. E. O'FLYNN,
No. 2 Graham Block, Belleville, Ont.
Solicitor for Executrix.
Dated this 19th February, 1890. 47-4v

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years of age, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50. Worth 25¢ a bottle.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Having done business in Canada for the past 30 years, our reputation and responsibility are well known. We pay salary and expenses from the start, if everything is satisfactory. No previous experience required. Write us for terms, which are very liberal, before engaging with any other firm. REFERENCES.—Ben Street's or Ben Wiman & Co's Commercial Agencies, well known to business men; or Standard Bank, Colborne, Ont.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Nurserymen,
COLBORNE, ONT.

100,000 Bushels

of all kinds of Grain wanted, delivered at the

ELDORADO ELEVATOR.

As I have made arrangements to buy for a Toronto firm, I am prepared to pay

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

for all kinds of Grain. The Elevator will be opened on

The 10th of October.

Give me a call before going elsewhere.

C. A. MILLER.

GRAIN! GRAIN!

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds of grain delivered at the

North Hastings Warehouse, Madoc.

A STOCK OF

Flour, Salt, Pork, Timothy Seed, and all kinds of feed will be kept on hand at the Warehouse, and will be sold cheaper for Cash than can be bought elsewhere.

JEFF CAVERLY.

Madoc, August 26th, 1889. 22.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SUTHER,
CLYDELAND BAY AND TROTTERS BREED HORSES.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO.,
BOSTON, MASS., NOV. 20, 1888.

Dear Sir: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like to give you a testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for lameness, stiff joints, and sprains, and I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SUTHER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 2, 1888.

Dear Sir: I desire to give you a testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for lameness, stiff joints, and sprains, and I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SAY, WINDSOR COURT, ONT., Dec. 12, 1888.

Dear Sir: I have a duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured many horses that had Spavins, ten of which were afflicted with the Spavin and several of them I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen. I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price 25¢ per bottle, or six bottles for \$1.50. All Druggists have it on hand. If you, or it will be sent to you on receipt of the price. Write to Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Boston, Mass., or to Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Windsor Court, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

House Furnishings

CARPETS,

FLOOR CLOTHS

& LINOLEUM,

MATTING, RUGS, MATS.

—

Curtains of all Kinds!

Curtain Poles, Window Blinds, &c.

ART DECORATIONS.

(Reliable goods at the lowest prices.)

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.,

Belleville.

Fall Millinery.

MISS ELLIOTT'S

Fall Stock of the newest

designs of

Millinery,

Flowers,

Feathers, &c.,

Is now ready for the inspection of the public.

The finest display for years.

Everybody invited.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are price

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should ask to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is no Oxford, London, unscrupulous.